THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Diary for May, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. M. 8h.	Thermom. Great.	Barom. Inches	Barom. 30ths.	WEATHER.
1	49	60	30-	4	moſtly cloudy
2	53	67	30-	4	moſtly clear
3	58	75	30-	2	moſtly clear
4	64	78	30-	2	moſtly clear, afternoon rather cloudy
5	62	73	30-	2	moſtly cloudy
6	56	67	30-	1	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
7	36	58	29-	17	moſtly cloudy, ſome very light rain
8	52	60	29-	17	moſtly cloudy, evening clear
9	47	58	29-	17	moſtly cloudy, frequent light rain
10	47	56	29-	18	ditto
11	53	62	30-	3	cloudy at times, with rain
12	56	80	30-	6	rain moſt of the day
13	59	68	30-	8	cloudy at times
14	63	73	30-	8	clear
15	70	80	30-	8	clear
16	68	77	30-	6	rather cloudy
17	61	72	30-	7	cloudy at times
18	58	61	30-	7	cloudy, morning rainy
19	51	62	30-	8	clear
20	51	67	30-	6	moſtly cloudy, afternoon rainy
21	54	63	30-	2	moſtly cloudy
22	58	66	29-	19	cloudy, afternoon rainy
23	57	59	29-	19	moſtly cloudy, frequent rain, ſome thunder
24	56	62	30-	2	moſtly cloudy
25	60	73	30-	3	cloudy at times
26	55	67	30		cloudy, frequent rain, ſome thunder
27	56	65	30-	1	moſtly cloudy, ſome light rain
28	53	64	30-	4	cloudy at times
29	58	69	30-	6	cloudy, evening ſome very light rain
30	60	75	30-	7	rather cloudy
31	64	75	30-	6	very heavy rain, much lightning and thunder.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 56 27-31; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the year 1807, were 55 21-31; in 1806, 54 5-31; in 1805, 57½; and in 1804, 57.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 99-100ths; that in the correſponding month in the year 1807, was 5 inches 82-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 50-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 43-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 75-100ths; and in 1803, 2 inches 55-100ths.

Meteorological Table for June 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1808.
May	°	°	°		
27	54	62	56	29,87	rain
28	37	63	51	30,12	fair
29	54	66	50	,20	cloudy
30	56	72	60	,18	fair
31	60	74	55	29,88	fair
Ju. 1	55	61	50	,89	cloudy
2	50	67	49	30,02	fair
3	55	68	52	29,81	fair
4	56	67	51	,66	ſhowery
5	53	67	50	,69	ſhowery
6	49	58	50	,75	cloudy
7	51	62	49	,85	ſhowery
8	54	64	51	,77	fair
9	54	56	50	,68	rain
10	52	59	52	,96	cloudy
11	54	68	53	30,09	fair

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in June, 1808.
June	°	°	°		
12	56	62	55	30,20	cloudy
13	56	70	61	,12	fair
14	62	66	54	29,95	fair
15	60	67	56	30,01	fair
16	59	66	53	,12	fair
17	56	63	60	,05	cloudy
18	62	75	68	,08	fair
19	67	76	60	,12	fair
20	65	72	61	,06	fair
21	63	73	60	29,99	fair
22	62	71	56	,76	fair
23	58	67	54	,78	fair
24	58	68	58	,92	fair
25	59	69	55	30,05	fair
26	56	72	57	,10	fair.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1808.

STRICTURES ON THE DEAN'S SERMON, PREACHED IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL ON MIDLENT SUNDAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Harbledown, June* 11.

THE Sermons of the Clergy of the Established Church of England are, in general, and most deservedly, thought, by men of learning and liberal sentiments, to be as much superior, in point of composition, and for religious and moral instruction, as the Liturgy of that Church is superior, in the judgment of its members, to all other Forms of Worship extant in the world. In making this introductory remark, or adducing the following particular instance of their excellence, I am very far from supposing that an equal degree of merit may not, in some cases, attach to the Discourses of those pious, able, and worthy Ministers of the Gospel, who, on principles of conscience, however erroneous, dissent from that Establishment, and are an honour to their own, and would be to any sect or description of Christians upon earth; and I am confident would unanimously concur in my opinion, of that which is the present subject of my encomium; being perfectly free from all controversial points of doctrine, and illustrating a passage of Scripture History in itself most interesting to the tender ties of nature.

On Midlent Sunday the first Lesson of the Evening Service is the 45th Chapter of the Book of Genesis, wherein Joseph maketh himself known to his brethren; and the Text the Dean judiciously selected was taken from the fourth verse, the most impressive and affecting part of that sacred narrative—"I am Joseph your brother."

In a very elegant, yet perspicuous style, the Dean enlarged upon this unexpected and astonishing discovery. Aware of the powerful effect it must have upon the feelings of his audience, he cautioned them not to take it as a tale of curiosity related for their amusement, or merely to gratify their feelings, but as exhibiting the power and providence of God, in making even the vices, as also the virtues of his creatures, instrumental to his gracious purposes in his government of the world; alarming conscious guilt with the fear of retribution, in order to produce that sincere contrition for their offences, which is ever the object of his merciful dealings with the wicked; and pourtraying in the high and amiable character of Joseph the important virtues of forgiveness of injuries, brotherly love, and filial veneration, which are all so strictly enjoined, and often immediately rewarded by our Heavenly Father.

In this Discourse the Dean introduced the mention of a custom in some parts of the country which he is acquainted with (but which does not obtain in this part) of private families assembling in the house of the head or senior of their respective branches, on the day when this affecting and instructive lesson is appointed to be read, and making it a day of innocent and cheerful festivity, upon the purest principles of religious and moral consideration; for the express and laudable purposes of consigning to oblivion, and thus happily terminating, all domestic differences; renewing and strengthening the ties of relative connections, and impressing on their hearts and minds those important duties on which the happiness of private life so essentially depends: thus giving to this lesson of Religion the force and effect which all its lessons were intended to have, and, if equally regarded,

regarded, would assuredly have, on the immediate welfare and true enjoyment of our lives; would most effectually avert that mournful apprehension which the Patriarch expressed when he at first refused to part from Benjamin; and tend, more than any other cause, to obtain for ourselves and our dearest relatives, the supreme blessing, to "bring down our grey hairs," not with "sorrow," but with joy and comfort, "to the grave."

The annual resort of families to the dwelling of their head, whether on the day above-mentioned, or (as is more usual) at the commencement or the end of the year, that important space of time by which human life is measured, must unquestionably have a great tendency to promote those desirable purposes for which it should be held; when every absent member, whether in the service of his country, or any other honourable, or just and necessary pursuit in life, or recently separated from the survivors by that inevitable event to which we are all approaching, and which the course of a year may very probably have produced, will claim in the breasts of those who fondly love, or tenderly remember them, the sacred privilege of the absent and the dead, to have all their virtues commemorated, and all their faults forgotten.

The subject of the Dean's Sermon was particularly interesting to me, it will be readily believed, when I inform your Readers (which indeed it no otherwise concerns them to know, than as being my immediate inducement to make, and to communicate, the foregoing remarks upon that admirable Discourse) that I have an only son abroad, who holds an appointment in the Civil Service of the East India Company, to whom I am indebted for every joy and comfort that a parent can derive (his presence alone excepted) from a dutiful and amiable youth, distinguished by those who know, and have the goodness to patronise him, for every engaging quality and every estimable virtue; with whom I hope to share, "before I die," the endearing transports of a meeting, at some distant day, such as the venerable Patriarch and his beloved son experienced; to the happiness of which it is not, however, requisite that he should become a Ruler over all the Land of Egypt, or of India. W. B.

Architectural Innovation.
No. CXXII.

RUMOUR has, within these few days, given a fearful account of the enormous sums which are to be devoted to the work of *improving* the Front of Westminster Hall, and the Exterior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; and well may the actors in this undertaking strain every nerve, and conjure up every influence, that the tempting bait may not vanish from their grasp. Ill-fated times, when those who have the power to save our Antiquities, have not the inclination to ward off the impending blow! Say rather, they hurry on the fatal hour. Nothing can more fully prove this, than the writings of your "Old Correspondent," pp. 110, 415, who enters on the pages of this Miscellany with a professed contempt for our remains of Art; casts every stigma on the study of their beauties; and openly declares (he seems to thank Heaven for it) that he is neither an Antiquary nor an Architect (p. 416.); and yet, with unblushing front, presumes to direct, or at least advises and approves of the downfall and defilement of the precious relicks around him. Is such a man as this, whether high in his station, or in a state dependent, either eligible or competent to enter into a controversy about Antiquities or Architectural matters; to become both judge and juror in that cause where the poor plaintiff J. C. is struggling in the defence of our Antiquities; casting on him the most opprobrious stigmas; and condemning him to run in unison with a mind, which only the impious Voltaire could suppose existed in any one of God's creatures, but himself? My Readers will bear an answer in their own breasts!

Bermondsey Abbey, Surrey.

Within my memory, little remained of this pile but traces of the first Gateway entering into the Sanctuary, the second Gateway in nearly its original design (temp. Hen. VII.) long lines of walls, and some few uprights in the later Tudor manner, done either upon the brink of the expulsion of its holy brotherhood, or

or when certain parts of the Monastery were consigned to lay-residents, or to other foreign purposes. No vestiges of the Church or great Cloisters to be seen, nor was there any tradition where it stood. These premises being given, I proceed to my memoranda.

1779. I took a view of the second Gateway on its internal front; it shewed a large Archway, a Postern (stopped up and nearly obliterated) on the left, and a Buttress. On the right, a similar Buttress; and on the angle of the erection, an octangular Tower for a staircase, &c. A string or cornice completed the first Story. Second Story, modernised, with sash and garret windows, common tiled roof and chimneys. Before the Gate on the right, a butcher's shed; and on the left, other sheds.

1785. Took a view of the external front of the second Gateway, and line of wall in continuation, to the remnants of the first Gateway. The Archway to this front rather rich; the Postern-gate in good order; on the right and left, octangular buttresses, and over the Arch a cornice. Second Story modernized, as of the other front. About the middle of the line of wall was a curious piece of Saxon masonry, apparently introduced at some remote period, presenting an indented inclined cross, and on each side diagonals. At the end of the line of wall, the jamb of the first Gateway, the springing of the arch, &c.

The Parish Church adjoining in a transformed Wrenéan condition from its first features, and deserving of little notice.

1808. Want of employment with some people, a love of alteration in others, and the mad rage with the major part of the Bermondseans to get rid of every particle of those documents which proved their district had once a page in History, has this year contrived a new road (of no perceptible use or convenience) through the very heart of the existing walls of the Abbey, bearing down on either hand every venerated object that impeded their course. I have then, before the last devastating arm is raised, taken a survey of the whole site, and thus report accordingly.

The portion of the first Gateway' line of wall, and second Gateway destroyed: but it must not be forgotten, that the above-mentioned butchers and other sheds have been most *conscientiously* preserved, and with that true stimulus which is manifest with Innovators on all occasions.

The general plan of the remains gives the walls set at right angles one with the other; the greatest extent is from West to East, say 630 feet; width, say 225 feet. The arrangement then must have been vast and magnificent; and it is no very difficult matter, and I conceive no presumption, at this time to affirm, that there were two large Gateways on the West, three great Courts, besides inferior ones, a second Cloister, Dormitory, Refectory, &c. The uprights in being, as above stated, evince no particular part of the assemblage appertaining to the Monastery. Great portions of the walls support modern hovels; and in a garden on the South-east angle of the general wall (this particular part of the wall, and in some other instances, shew the early brick-work, temp. Edw. IV.) are a number of small ogee pointed recesses. Here, I would have it understood, I suppose the second Cloister was raised. Among the Tudor uprights already stated, built, beyond a doubt, upon the basements of some of the first erections, is a fine Archway, Windows, &c.

On the South of the Abbey still runs the foss; part of it filled up, for a thoroughfare, called Grange Walk. This, perhaps, may be thought conjecture; but to those who contemplate the spot, this impression will have weight. In beholding those ruined walls, which are divested of cabins, and other shed-attached matters, we are compelled to exclaim, "How prodigious must have been their elevations when entire, as barely in any of their present heights is to be discerned the commencement of the cills of windows, or other decorations! From these circumstances I may have credit for averring, that these particular walls constituted the basements of the more important edifices, as the Dormitory, Refectory, &c.

To

To the North of the Abbey, and on the East side of the neighbouring Church-yard, is a mansion, called the Abbey House; but there is not any object now to strengthen this idea: it is indeed possible that on this spot, soon after the demolition of the Monastery, those to whom the spoil was decreed might erect a habitation, in order to confirm them lords paramount over the prostrate splendour around; as was the case in many parts of the kingdom in the sixteenth century. However, that this same appellation, *Abbey House*, might not fade in men's recollections, the now owner, agreeable to the prevailing taste of exhibiting in new-erected cottages something like "Abbeys, and Priories, &c." presents you with certain signs in this way, a doorway of entrance, and a number of offices, in the Pointed manner, but devoid of the necessary details, unless pointed apertures and notches in the walls can possibly constitute them so. In the grounds to this *Abbey House*, an Egyptian Pyramid, or obelisk, has been set up, and on it stuck the Saxon Cross, and one half of the diagonals belonging to the line of wall described as above. A small square Roman Tablet is also placed above the Cross, with the following *notice*:

"This Obelesque
was erected by
JAMES RILEY,
A. D. 1806; with Stones of
the antient Abbey of
Bermondsey,
to perpetuate the
Ornaments used therein.
History of Surrey, Pub. 1804. *vol. I.*"

What a strange congestion of Egyptian, Saxon, and Roman modes of Architecture crammed together, to commemorate the destruction of an English range of buildings, consecrated to the purposes of religious worship and holy seclusion! And what is yet still more strange, these perpetuators term *one* small piece of *masonry* (the Cross) the *ornaments** (the whole assemblage it seems they would infer) used within the Abbey.

The Parish Church has just gone through a *Compo-ing improvement*; has been *beautified*, and all the rest of it, common on such occasions; displaying, if possible, a more odious semblance than it exhibited at my first visitation in 1779.

(St. Saviour's, or St. Mary Overy's, in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

IT is now three years since you did me the favour of publishing an address I made to the world respecting the experiment of Vaccination. Time has witnessed the truth of this appeal; and notwithstanding continual occurrences to prove the failure, diseases, and mortality of Cow Pox, the practice has continued to be approved and rewarded by the Parliament and the College of Physicians. At length the veil is drawn from the eyes of the publick at large; and the common voice calls aloud for the blessings which Inoculated Small-pox bestowed upon the helpless infant, revolting at the tyrannical law which a Bill lately introduced into the House threatened us with. That Parliament can only do harm by interfering in medical matters, is modestly set forth in a very candid paper printed and distributed by the original Vaccine Institution, to the Members of the House of Commons. In that paper the Committee expressly acknowledge that from their experience of nine years, "no circumstance known can entirely obviate the liability of the experiment to fail of giving security." After so fair an acknowledgment, corroborated by the Return of the College of Surgeons, and confirmed by the fatal effects of Cow-pox Protection at Ringwood, no one, I think, can doubt, that there was some prevarication in the Report of the Jennerian Society relative to that partial investigation*.

For my part, Sir, I have been silent as to the bad language with which my character has been assailed, or my motives for never changing my opinion arraigned; content that the period could not be distant, when my reasons would be acknowledged to be just, and when the fallacy which had deluded the Faculty would be evident.

* Ornaments literally mean such performances as come from the hands of the Sculptor or Carver, such as flowers, fruits, foliage, &c.

* This Report (see p. 344) will best vindicate itself. EDIT.

That

That the distant parts of this Empire may know what has been doing in the Metropolis, and that the *insecurity* of Cow-pox may be announced to the world, I again claim the impartiality of your publication to announce, that neither the Bill proposed by Mr. Fuller, nor the motion expected from Mr. Rose, can do more than has been done by the original Vaccine Institution; who do not scruple to declare—"There is no such thing in nature as spurious matter. There is no absolute security in Cow-pox, though excited in the most distinct manner known. That bad arms and death depend on the constitution and treatment; and that the asserted success in Foreign Countries is utterly incredible."

Yours, &c. JOHN BIRCH.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

A BENEFICED Clergyman, p. 317, makes heavy complaints against Mr. Perceval's Bill in favour of Stipendiary Curates. Amongst a variety of observations, I was particularly struck with the following:

"Let me only add, that should the Bill take place, as I suppose it will, I use no exaggeration, I speak but the language of strict and literal truth, when I say for myself, as an individual, that were it not for the support of a small private fortune (for which I can never be sufficiently thankful to Divine Providence) with a numerous family, I could see no prospect before me, notwithstanding the utmost frugality and soberness in my way of living, but that of passing the remainder of my days, without pity and without hope of release, in the vile durance of a County Gaol."

I would ask VERAX, who confesses his living to be *moderately* large, if *he* expects such dreadful consequences from the operation of the Bill in question, what must be the *present* situation of the Curate, who, with a family equally large, and without any private fortune, is allowed a very small stipend, compared with Verax's emoluments; and who, should the proposed enactment take place, will even then be entitled to no more than a fifth of the value of the living? Should the *Curate's* health fail, *he* would not, like his Rector or Vicar, have a certain income to depend upon, but must in reality experience the horrors of a Gaol, which with VERAX would only be felt in imagination.

A CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

IN the year 1796, the alarm which was sounded by EUSEBIUS and others in your pages, on the supposed operation of the Curates' Act, 36 Geo. III. before that Act had time to operate, seems to have been revived by your correspondent VERAX, and probably with as little foundation. I had the satisfaction at that period of contributing my mite to undeceive the publick on this subject; and the result very shortly proved that I was correct in my observations. In your pages that effort was first made, which shortly afterwards extended into a pamphlet of 60 pages*, wherein the futile principles assumed by EUSEBIUS and his abettors were fully corrected. I have examined with some attention the heads of the "Stipendiary Curates" Bill, and find so little to object, though a non-resident Vicar, that I cannot see whence the alarm proceeds, unless from the proposed disclosure of the "annual value of the benefice," of the effects of which VERAX, from the instance given of his own living, has no reason to be afraid. In an abstract of a Bill of such importance, though I cannot expect to see many explanatory clauses, I have little doubt that the usual phrase, "having regard to the greatness of the cure, and the value of the ecclesiastical benefice," will be introduced, and all reasonable cause of objection removed. From a disclosure of "the annual value," I can perceive no mischievous result from benefices of moderate or inferior value, such as VERAX alludes to; from rich rectories or vicarages only can any effect be expected, and in a much less proportion than is apprehended. He anticipates that "the Bill in question will give a prodigious deal of trouble to the Bishops;" but he seems to miscalculate on its operation, as writers on that side of the question then did, which I then fully

* See Eusebius's letter in the Gent. Mag. for October 1796, p. 837, and some following numbers; and "Plain Facts submitted to the Archbishops and Bishops, &c. on the late Curates' Act," dated Oct. 1796, in which the other parts of VERAX's letter are amply discussed.

fully demonstrated, and as the event has verified. VERAX, assuredly, need be in no fear "of the vile durance of a County Gaol," from any thing contained in this Act; for whether it expresses the reasonable objects I have stated, or not, supposing it should pass into a law, the Bishops are not such Egyptian task-masters as to demand "the tale of bricks" without a due supply of "straw." I then wrote as a Country Curate, I now write as a Country Vicar of a parish not overburdened with income; but I write with the same sentiments and with the same conviction of the operation of the Act; and I venture to predict that VERAX may sleep in peace, without any cause for the alarming consequences he has stated.

A COUNTRY VICAR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

IN Lord Holland's preface to Mr. Fox's historical work lately published, is a letter written by that gentleman to the present Earl Grey, in which he enters into a discussion on the singing powers of the Nightingale, and the description given thereof the poets. Mr. Fox, in this letter, states his surprize at the common notion that the note of the Nightingale should be considered as a mournful one, and that it should have been so represented by Virgil in his celebrated simile. He adds that this is a singular instance, and that other poets, among whom he mentions Homer, have described it otherwise. For this illustration he refers Mr. Grey to one of the last six books of the Odyssey. The passage adverted to occurs in T. Penelope is there introduced, in a conversation with Ulysses, then in disguise, comparing herself to Ardon the daughter of Pandareus (the Nightingale), bewailing (ολοφυρομενη) the fate of her son Stylus. It is true that Penelope illustrates by this simile her own restlessness and uncertainty of mind, as well as her cares and sorrows: but the question is not in what state Penelope is represented, but of what sort is the note of the Nightingale described, lively or sorrowful; and in direct contradiction to the assertion of Mr. Fox, Homer, it appears, applies the very epithet in Greek to this bird which is best translated by the word used by Virgil—*mœrens*. Indeed throughout the whole passage the Greek Poet is evidently the prototype of the Roman. Shakspeare also, no mean authority in any disquisition upon a subject of this kind, makes use of the same idea.

"And, to the Nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and record my woes."
Two Gent. of Verona, *A.* 3. *S.* 4.

Mr. Fox was an able, and occasionally an elegant debater in the House of Commons. But his friends have acted wrong in bringing him forward as an historian and classical scholar. Upon his merits in the former character I will not anticipate the animadversions of regular criticism *. But with reference to the latter, I may be permitted to say, that from the dissipation and idleness of his earlier years, Mr. Fox in Greek and Roman Literature was necessarily an Opsimath; and his mistakes therefore upon that subject, however they may be matter of regret to his friends, can never be the subject of wonder to others.

PALÆUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

FROM the experiments I have tried, I find that, on being dried, which should be done in the shade, the leaves of the Vine make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea; though somewhat different, both in taste and flavour from that commonly used. I have also found that, besides being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the Vine, on being bruised and put into a vat or mashing-tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality; which, being fermented, forms a fine substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled, produces a very fine spirit, of the nature of brandy.

As this is the season for pruning the Vine, many thousand cart-loads of which are, year after year, thrown away as useless, where there are not goats to eat them; and the idea here suggested is not only new, but of high importance to the inhabitants of this country, particularly at the present juncture; your inserting it in your useful and interesting Magazine will oblige

JAMES HALL.

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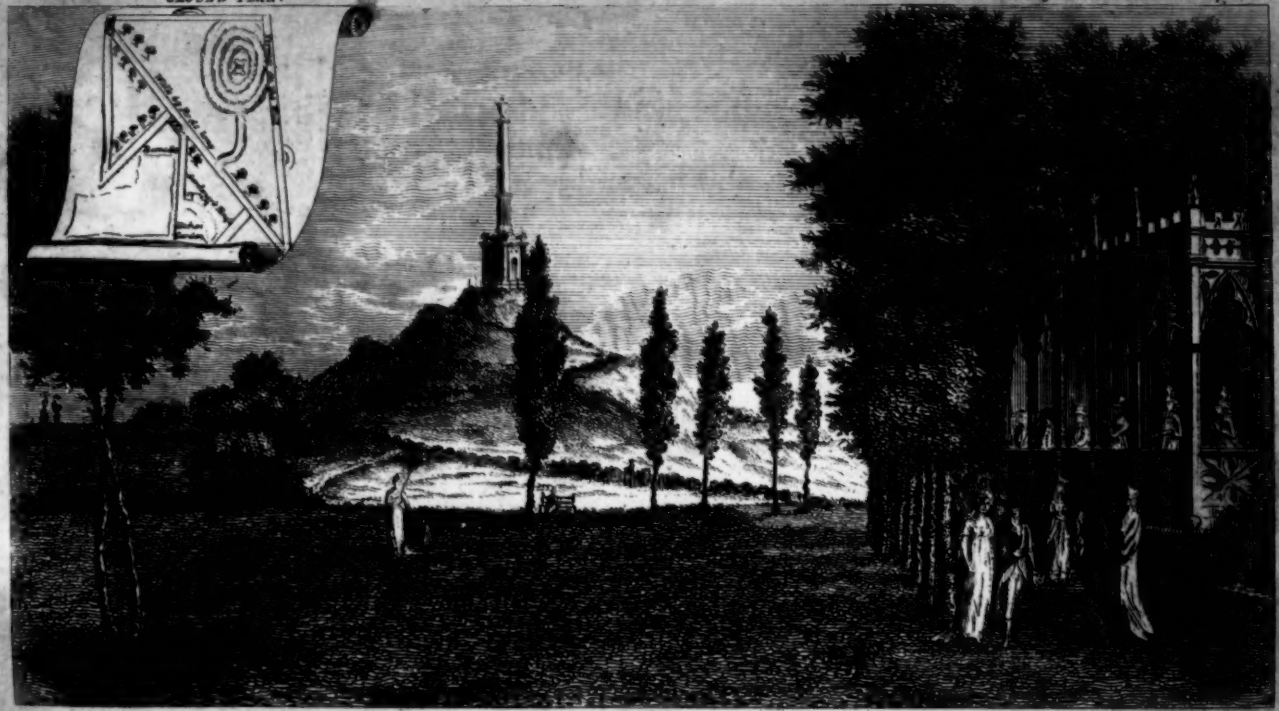
* See this Month's Review, p. 503. EDIT.

Mr.



THE WALKS, near DUNGEON HILL, CANTERBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

THE character which you have given of the late Mr. Simmons of Canterbury, in p. 177 of your volume for the year 1807, was such as he well merited.

Mr. Hasted, in his History of Kent, gives the following account of one of the public-spirited works of this gentleman: but it deserves to be better known; and if the following particulars, which I took on a late visit to Canterbury, appear to you to be worth inserting in your Miscellany, they are much at your service, as are the inclosed drawings, from the elegant pencil of a friend who accompanied me. *(See Plate I.)*

Mr. Hasted says,

"The Dungeon, or Dane-John field, adjoins to, but within the walls of the City, at the S. E. corner of it. At the S. E. corner of this field there is thrown up a vast artificial mount, to all appearance circular, having a deep ditch, from which, no doubt, the earth was taken; it is a great deal higher than the wall ever was, when entire. From the top is a clear view of the City, as well as of a great extent of the adjoining country. On the top formerly stood a windmill. The field consisted of very uneven ground, and had never been levelled. On the outward side of the wall, opposite to this mount, separated by the City ditch and a high road, is another smaller mount." Vol. IV. p. 430.

"In 1790, the Dungeon field was with much labour leveled, and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks, for the use and amusement of the publick, at the expence of upwards of £1000, by a private, but liberal-minded citizen, James Simmons, esq. banker, and an alderman of the City, to whom the Corporation granted it for this purpose for life, rent-free." P. 423.

"When the Riding-gate was pulled down, Mr. Simmons, when making these improvements, erected a very spacious and lofty arch over the road, and continued the terrace-walk formed on the City wall over it at his sole expence." P. 415.

The piece of ground which belongs to the Corporation contains about five acres; the circuit nearly half a mile. A terrace is carried along the side of the wall, within three or four feet of the top, so that it forms a parapet. It commands a view of the surrounding country. The ground was originally full of pits, was in the rudest state, and was used for exercising horses, laying dung and rubbish, &c. The walks in it and across it, which form a communication from one part of the City to another, are graveled, trees planted by the sides, and the grass kept in the nicest order. No horses or carriages are admitted. A gardener, who has the care of it, has a small neat house within it, in the Gothic style.

On the mount mentioned by Mr. Hasted, is now erected a square stone building, from which rises a column. The ascent to it is by an easy spiral walk; the building is inclosed by iron rails, and on each side is a seat for the accommodation of visitors, which is also of iron, not liable to be damaged by the folly of inconsiderate boys.

The second only of the following Inscriptions was there, when we visited it; the other having been damaged by the frost, and having been taken down to be repaired; but we got a copy from the stone-mason.

1. "This field and hill were improved, and these terraces, walks, and plantations made in the year 1790, for the use of the publick, at the sole expence of James Simmons, esq. of this City, alderman and Banker. To perpetuate the memory of which generous transaction, and as a mark of gratitude for his other public services, this Pillar was erected by voluntary subscription in 1803."

2. "The Mayor and Commonalty of this antient City, in consideration of the expensive improvements lately made in this field, unanimously resolved, in 1802, to appropriate the same in perpetuity to the use of the publick, and to endow it with sixty pounds a-year, for the maintenance and support of the terraces, walks, and plantations, payable out of the Chamber."

The horse-barracks adjoin to this field on one side, and near them is an open seat, covered at top, like the musick-gallery at Vauxhall, in which the band of such regiment as happens to be quartered in the town, often entertains the company in a summer evening.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

IN his article on the TURRETS of HENRY VIIth's CHAPEL, Mr. Carter is very peremptory: he was present at the removal of the capping, he was taking drawings; he is certain "there was no injury that threatened ruin"—"that might not have been repaired."

paired." Now, Mr. Urban, the truth of this bold assertion rests upon Mr. Carter's testimony only; for the Mason was present likewise, and he asserts directly the reverse. Believe me, when I testify the Mason possesses as much integrity as Mr. C.: you have, therefore, only assertion for assertion; and if Mr. C. should choose to assert upon oath, the Mason will stand to the same ordeal. This question has been put to him by authority; and he may justly complain of Mr. C. as guilty of a gross calumny, injurious to his character as an artificer, and detracting from his fidelity in his office, an office which is his pride, and which has continued in his family for three generations without impeachment. On the day Mr. C. attended this *turret-annihilation*, the Mason was taking measurements of the dimensions, proportion, height, and construction; I vouch for the existence of these documents still in his possession, and I only hope that he may live to raise the structures again in their original beauty. There is not an ornament of the whole Chapel which is not preserved in the same hands, either in cast, model, or mathematical drawing. And though Mr. C. warns him to touch nothing* but the mullions, such is his estimation as a man of knowledge in his profession, and fidelity in his engagements, that it ought not to be questioned but that whatever he undertakes he will perform.

Thus, after following Mr. C. a second time through the same strictures, I think both you, Mr. Urban, and your readers, will think the subject worn out; so will not Mr. C. He will reply; and five lines of abuse may require an answer of an hundred: but with this subject I have done. There may be a multitude of other grounds for censure, which Mr. C. will not fail to occupy: it is not my intention at present to follow him in his progress, but what provocation may do I cannot determine—he may add fiction to censure, and fight with giants. But, before I close the subject, Mr. C. must permit me to ask a few questions. Does he mean to throw obloquy on those who bear rule in the Church of Westminster? or, if he does, is it leveled at their taste, or their integrity? Knowledge of Antiquity equal to his, they certainly have not; but a desire to maintain their fabrick, so far as is consistent with their duty, they certainly possess; and the sums they have expended for this purpose within these last twenty years, if they were produced, would astonish Mr. C. himself. These are produceable if called for by proper authority. "But the expence has been misapplied"—it may be so: yet they have taken the best advice; and, if they are not Architects themselves, this is all they can do. A client trusts to his counsel, and a patient to his physician. Or does Mr. C. impute all the absurdities in public monuments to their want of taste; he knows nothing of the circumstance. An Artist, under the authority of Parliament, comes and demands space for an enormous mass of marble; without the remuneration of a farthing, he takes ground worth three or four hundred pounds, of which he robs not the members, but the fabrick. He then loads the ground with a burden that it groans under; and expends that upon bulk, which he cannot employ upon art. No complaint is made of the loss incurred by the Church; for all are as ready to contribute to the honour of departed statesmen and warriors as the publick; but the encroachment of the Artist is a real grievance; and it is to be hoped the publick will not impute all the extravagances of art which appear in these monuments to want of taste in the members of the church, but consider them as lamenting an evil which they have no power to controul.

Or does Mr. C. wish to throw a shade of ridicule or contempt on Ecclesiastical Bodies in general, by visiting every Cathedral, and censuring all? From his general character and principles, one would not willingly impute this to him; but this must be the consequence of his reproaches, if they are listened to; and were it possible to suppose his success in this instance, every religious building in the kingdom would be a ruin; for, at the dissolution, those only escaped which were reserved for the Clergy; and all that then fell into lay hands, are now either crumbling to dust or utterly annihilated.

A final

* What, Mr. Carter, not the turrets? or are they better in ruin than touched by his sacrilegious hand?

A final complaint of Mr. C.'s is all that remains for consideration:—he laments that he is excluded illiberally from pursuing his researches in the Abbey more particularly, and in some other places, which he only hints at; he imputes this exclusion to one standing on the highest ground of his profession, and bids him hide his head in contempt. Ought he not rather, with such language in his mouth, to impute his exclusion, when it happens, to his own superciliousness; and to consider, that a man who enters any house with a disposition to censure every thing he sees in it, can be no welcome visitor any where? And if he is affronted, has he not affronted thousands? Wherever he approaches without giving offence, his talents will ensure him respect; but if he expects more than is his due, he will certainly meet with less.

YOUR OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

P. W. in your last Supplement, p. 1191, may be assured, that the following method of cleaning *Prints* was successfully pursued by a late collector. May it not, in some cases, be of use in restoring tarnished *Books*? Should it, upon a careful trial, prove efficacious in the latter as well as in the former, you will have a right to expect another Letter from the Correspondent, who has occasioned the present communication from

Yours, &c. N. Y.

"If the *Print* should be pasted upon canvas, put it into a copper or kettle of water just boiling; and in three or four minutes it will easily separate from the canvas: next expose it to the sun, by placing it on a grass-plot; and, to prevent the wind from having any effect upon it so as to tear it or blow it away, fix four skewers into the ground near the corners, and tie a string to each of the skewers, crossed from corner to corner, so as to confine it completely: when it becomes dry, wet it again thoroughly; and so on for several days, if necessary, in the same manner as you bleach linen; in which operation, as well as in bleaching *Prints*, a hot sun is best. If the foulness of the *Print* should settle in spots, soak those spots well by putting wet linen rags doubled upon them for a considerable time. If soaking in this manner does not get the spots out, put the *Print* into hot water, gently boiling or very near it; and let it continue for 24 hours: but, if the paper be spongy or very thin, it will not bear soaking so long. Soaking in this manner is seldom necessary. The foulness from flies may be gently brushed off with a wet sponge, when the *Print* is thoroughly soaked. Spirit of sea-salt much diluted will get white-wash off *Prints:* take care not to hold your nose over the vapour of the spirit. Do not leave your *Prints* on the grass-plot at night, for fear of the worms."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

WILL you admit the following Observation on a passage in Shakspeare's Macbeth, (Act V. Scene 5.) into your Miscellany?

"——— The Queen, my Lord, is dead.
Macb. She should have died hereafter:
There would have been a time for such a word. [row, &c."
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-mor-

I remember to have heard a Critic (a sensible man on the whole, but—"*aliquando bonus dormitat*") attempt to remove the apparent desultoriness of this passage, by making "To-morrow" an explanation of "Hereafter;" *i. e.* supposing it to be the *Hereafter* when Lady Macbeth was to die. The passage then would stand thus:

"——She should have died hereafter:
There would have been a time for such a word
To-morrow—and to-morrow, &c."

But this is surely extremely puerile; for, however desultory the passage may appear without it, the transition from a wish for the continuance of life, to a reflection on the vanity of it, is easy and natural. And this was enough for the genius of Shakspeare, which scorned to be bound by any rules but those of Nature. But

"Within this circle none durst walk but he."

Yours, &c. ERICETICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

THE beneficial effects which have been experienced, by the use of fumigations with mineral acids, in preventing the spreading of contagion, induces me now to offer the following suggestion to your Medical Readers; hoping some of them will, through your Miscellany, communicate their opinion on the subject.

Might not it be of essential service in preventing the spreading of the Small-Pox, if the rooms where the patients

patients are, and adjoining passages, were fumigated with nitrous or other acid? If this method should be thought proper, I would recommend, that, as soon as the disorder is becoming infectious, a careful person should be instructed by the parish-officers, or other persons, to call at the house, and desire permission to adopt this mode. I use the word *careful*, on account of the danger which there might be from the heedless management of such powerful liquors as the mineral acids.

Perhaps in close lanes and alleys fumigations *out of doors* might be of benefit. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

IT would be deemed a favour if any one could inform me of a cheap and easy method to render linen perfectly transparent and impervious to the rain and air, and which would remain uninjured by heat or cold.

The *desideratum* is, to procure a covering for forcing or melon-frames, and hand-*glasses*, if I may use the expression, not liable to the accidents of glass or paper, and yet answering the purpose of glass altogether. Linen, it appears to me, from its flexibility, is the most likely to answer, as it would not only resist the wind better than paper, but also withstand a smart stroke or a hail-storm much better than either; and, it is conceived, would be nearly as cheap as paper.

All gardeners will feel themselves much indebted to the person who shall make this discovery, but none more than

A VERY YOUNG GARDENER.

*** Mr. WESTON'S "History of Strawberries," we are afraid, was in little forwardness at his death, and is not likely to be completed.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

AS I am a constant Reader, and observe a great and uniform attention paid to corrections at any time suggested, give me leave to request your insertion of the following observations on an article of your last month's list of marriages. It is there said, that Lord H. Petty was married to Lady Susan Strangeways, which is, in the first place, incorrect, as the lady's name is Louisa; next, in the spelling of the name, which should be spelt Strangways, without any e in it, and not Strangeways. This is a mistake often committed by servants and the common people in the country, who almost always miscall people's names; but, in the instance of this very antient and respectable family, what is most singular is, that Mr. Hutchins, the historian of the county of Dorset, should have been so incorrect or perverse, as all through his work, to spell the name of the family in the same manner, though all the tomb-stones and other memorials of the family in the Church adjoining almost to their antient mansion, and where they have flourished for centuries past, uniformly spell the name Strangways, in which manner the family themselves have always pronounced it. The family of Strangways have been inhabitants of Melbury these four hundred years past, and have been always of great consequence, as appears by their marriages with the heiresses of the descendants of Thomas of Woodstock, one of the sons of King Edward III. in consequence of which, they have not only inherited many extensive manors and other possessions, but likewise have to boast of the blood of the families of Plantagenet and Valois. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 30.

I SHALL feel much pleasure in seeing the following little interesting anecdote inserted in the pages of your excellent publication; it is copied from *Lloyd's Evening Post* of Nov. 22, 1805, p. 498; and, as it relates to one whose name will be ever held dear by all true Sons of Britannia, deserves to be perpetuated beyond the fleeting limits of a newspaper. And who knows but that the child mentioned therein may, some distant day, rise to a man of valour? D. D. S.

"*Plymouth, Nov.* 13, 1805.

"A most curious circumstance, respecting the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Nelson, happened on Monday last:—As Colonel Tyrwhitt, Vice-warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, was, with other gentlemen, looking through a telescope at the French prizes going up the harbour, he observed a fine little boy, of an open countenance, cheering with his playfellows, and heard him several times called Nelson.

Nelson. This raised, on being often repeated, his curiosity to know who the boy was. Col. Tyrwhitt went to his father's cottage, who was a quarry-man, and lived at Rusty Anchor, under the West Hoe. By this time the boy was returned, first appearing shy; but, on a little conversation, this wore off, and the boy said Lord Nelson was his godfather, but he was shot and killed, the other day, in a great battle. The Colonel then entered the hut, and found the father, who had lost a limb in the Minotaur in the Battle of the Nile, and his wife, and four children, clean, though poorly dressed. Col. Tyrwhitt then asked if the circumstance was true, of Lord Nelson's being godfather to this little boy, and was answered *Yes*; the mother then produced the certificate of his baptism, at the British Factory Chapel, Leghorn, July, 1800, attested by the Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cummins, and signed,

Emma Hamilton,
William Hamilton,
Nelson and Bronte.

The child was named Horatio Nelson. His mother was washer-woman on board the Minotaur, 74 guns, Capt. Louis. When the child was born in the Bay of Leghorn, his Lordship, Sir William, and Lady Hamilton, said they would stand sponsors. He had promised, when the boy grew up, to put him to school, and give him a nautical education. But, after the Peace of Amiens, these poor people, through ignorance, forgot (though desired by his Lordship when he sailed for England) to write him where they were settled. The Minotaur was paid off at this port; and the father of the boy, with his small pension and by hard work, contrived to maintain his family ever since. After talking over the kindness of Lord Nelson to this poor little boy, if he had known their situation and place of abode, Col. Tyrwhitt determined to follow up his Lordship's good wishes, has taken the boy as his *protege*; and, with his usual humanity, has him directly clothed, and has put him to school, meaning to give him a regular nautical education, to fit him for the naval service of his country. A little purse, by way of subscription, for present purposes, has been opened, under the patronage of Mrs. Admiral Sutton; which will, no doubt, be soon filled, out of respect to the memory of a Hero, beloved, admired, and almost adored, and whose memory will be cherished, and entwined round the heart-strings of every lover of British Naval virtue and heroism."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

AS some Peers of the United Kingdom, who are also Baronets, discontinue to use the badge of Baronetcy in their arms, whilst others retain it; permit me to drop a hint on the subject. If, in any respect, I am erroneous, no doubt some of your Correspondents, informed in the science of Heraldry, will favour me with their remarks.

The Baronets of England and Ireland, bear the arms of the province of Ulster, on their armorial coat, on an escocheon in the centre, or in chief, viz. Argent, a sinister hand, couped at the wrist, and erect Gules. The Baronets of Nova Scotia bear in like manner, on an escocheon Argent, the cross saltire of St. Andrew, Azure, charged with an inescocheon of the Royal arms of Scotland, ensigned with the imperial crown (this, encircled with the motto *Fax mentis honestæ gloria*, is also worn by them round the neck, from an orange tawny ribbon; and is sometimes displayed with their arms). Though the patent of creation also allows the afore-mentioned distinctions to be borne on a canton, yet the escocheon method is generally considered to be more clear and distinct.

When a Baronet is advanced to the Peerage, it is thought to be highly improper to maim the shield, by erasing and discontinuing the ensigns of Baronetcy; it being an hereditary honour personally and immediately belonging to the noble Peer himself, and, of course, cannot be used and borne by his sons or daughters in their arms; nor with the courtesy honours of the heir apparent, who improperly, though customarily, assumes a coronet, to represent the second title, with the supporters.

But it is supposed the emblems of Baronetcy can, and should only be borne and used by the noble head of the family, in *his* arms, declarative that he enjoys this distinct honour. Also, upon succession to the honours of the family, this, and the proper coronet, supporters, &c. should be added to the shield. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

AS the person who now writes is probably the only surviving one who can vouch for the truth of the Narrative, which you have reviewed in p. 143; I think it may gratify the curious to know, that the Narration is undoubtedly faithful and true; as the story was related by Robert

Robert Drury to my father, when I was a child, just old enough to admire and wonder at seeing Robert Drury throw a javelin across the wide expanse of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where my father lived, and strike it in a wall. My father, who was desirous to hear the curious and *unvarnished* tale from Drury, invited him one day to dinner, when he entertained his auditors with exploits of agility and strength, rather than of any efforts of the mind. S. D.

Mr. Urban, *June* 3.

HAVING accidentally obtained a copy of a very curious little pamphlet (printed for the amusement of a few of the Author's friends, but not published) intituled, "A Narrative of the Travels and Literary Life of the Rev. F. Usko, late Chaplain to the English Factory at Smyrna, &c.;" you will, I am persuaded, think it worthy of a place (for it is short) in your entertaining Miscellany. With this view, I desire your acceptance of a copy I herewith send you. You will, from this Pamphlet, find Mr. Usko one of the greatest Oriental scholars and travellers that ever appeared in this country; and you will also see the strongest testimonies to his moral, religious, and ministerial character from those who have been under his pastoral direction for upwards of 20 years. On these grounds, the Bishop of London has, I understand, considered him as a literary prize thrown into this country, and well worth retaining here; and, with this view, has given him a very valuable Living in Essex, which he is in all respects very well qualified to fill, with credit to himself, and benefit to his parishioners. For you see in the testimonials annexed to his narrative, that *he filled the place of Chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna in a manner highly satisfactory to that Factory, and to the Levant Company.* He is also not only master of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Chaldaic, Turkish, Persian, Italian, French, German, Polish, Latin, Greek (antient and modern), but is also skilled in English, and preaches in it not only intelligibly and articulately, but forcibly and impressively, as he has done for many years past at Smyrna. By this generous and disinterested act of kindness to an illustrious Foreigner (of which there are multitude of precedents in our Ecclesiastical annals, from the promotion of Erasmus here by Archbishop Warham, down to the present hour) his Lordship has, I think, deserved well, both of the Republic of Letters and the general interest of Religion at home and abroad; both of which Mr. Usko may very materially promote, by reviving the study of Oriental Literature, which is almost sunk to nothing in this country, and by applying all his talents, all his travels, all his extensive knowledge of Eastern languages, Eastern countries, and Eastern customs and manners, to the explanation and elucidation of the original Sacred Writings both of the Old Testament and the New.

Yours, &c. Essexiensis.

"I was born Dec. 12, 1760, in Prussia, in the town of Lyck, and educated at the provincial college of the said town, where I was first instructed in the German and Polish languages, and, at the same time, in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, Geography, History, French, Musick, and in all other parts of a liberal education. In October, 1777, I was sent, after a public examination, to the University of Koningsberg, where I studied Philosophy and Divinity, and, at the same time, algebra and mathematicks, continuing the study of the Latin and Greek authors, the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac, under Professor Kypke, the Arabic under Professor Koehler, and, in my leisure hours, the English, Italian, and Dutch. After having finished the prescribed course of my studies, I was examined by the different professors and doctors of Philosophy, Philology, and Divinity, and was admitted as a candidate for Divinity in the year 1780. A licence for preaching was then granted to me, and I was entrusted with the education of young students at the Royal College called *Collegium Fredericianum.* In the year 1781, I was respondent under Professor Koehler's presidency to evince what knowledge I had acquired of Oriental languages; and in the year 1782, I was elected by the town of Dantzick to be sent to Smyrna in the quality of Pastor to the Evangelical German Community, which comprises not only those that are settled there, but also the sea-faring people that come there from the North of Germany and Prussia, from Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. In going from Dantzick* to Smyrna in the year 1783, I had

* It was at Dantzick, that, after having been examined by the Reverend Ministry there, I was ordained for the ministerial functions the 18th March, 1783, by Jonathan Heller, D. D. Pastor prim. et Reverendi Ministerii Senior.

the

the opportunity of travelling through Pomerania to Berlin, where I stayed a certain time; continuing then my journey through Saxony (Leipsic and Dresden) to Prague and Vienna. In the latter town I was greatly pleased with the institution for the Oriental languages, formed by the late Empress Maria Theresa, and the great variety of Oriental manuscripts preserved there. From thence I proceeded to Trieste, went to Venice, and to the various states of Italy; and, after having admired the principal rarities of that delightful and remarkable country, I returned to Trieste, where a ship was ready to sail for Smyrna. I embarked on board her, and arrived there fortunately after a voyage of six weeks, passing near the coast of Greece and between the islands of the Archipelago, countries so interesting in many respects. My principal care at Smyrna was now to apply my whole undivided attention to the holy functions of my office, and to the education of children in Religion and other necessary parts of instruction; and employed my leisure hours in acquiring a greater knowledge of Oriental languages, as well as those of Europe, so that I began to preach in a short time in Italian, and also now and then in French. The English Factory not having then any Chapel, our German chapel served for both factories. It was on that occasion that I assisted in the English service, performed by the Rev. Mr. Foster, and after his death by Mr. Cuninghame; and having been exercised for a certain length of time in the difficult pronunciation of the English language, I was encouraged by my friends to perform Divine Service in English, after the dismission of the latter Chaplain. Having done it to their satisfaction, I was proposed to be their Chaplain, and was actually appointed to that office by the Levant Company in the year 1798.

"In 1789, after having recommended my flock to the care of the Dutch Chaplain, I undertook a voyage to Egypt, where I continued studying the Arabic language, not only the Scriptural or the learned one, but also that which is spoken in common life. I employed for both purposes a master of Arabic at Cairo, where I arrived from Alexandria and Rosetta. The difficult entrance of the river Nile described by Homer, the aspect of the country so different from what I had before seen in any other, the plants and trees (especially the forests of palm-trees), and the antient Pyramids, struck me with astonishment. In the year 1790, I went to Damietta, in order to see that branch of the Nile, as I had seen that of Rosetta; and after having examined that part of Egypt, the lake of Menzaleh, and the delightful environs of Damietta, I set off for Jaffa and Jerusalem, where I arrived before Easter; so that I had an opportunity of seeing all the religious ceremonies of the different Christian nations, and had likewise the unspeakable felicity of adoring our Saviour at the very place where he rose from the dead, and ascended into Heaven. I visited Bethlehem and its vicinity, St. John of Jerusalem, St. Saba, the Mount of Olives, Bethany, &c. Having finished my visits to these holy places (as they commonly call them) I went to Acre, passing the mountain Carmel, to Nazareth, Tabor, Tiberias, the lake Genesareth, and the river Jordan; continued afterwards my journey to Tyre and Sidon, (now called Soor and Sida) from whence I passed over the mountain Lebanon, called Kesrewan, to the monastery of Deirel Mokhallas (or of the Saviour) where a patriarch of Antioch resides. In that place I remained for some time, in order to converse in Arabic with the priests and monks of that monastery; and I assisted in their Church Service, in order to exercise myself in Arabic, and to make myself acquainted with their doctrines and tenets.

"From this monastery I travelled over a part of Lebanon and Antilebanon to Damascus, a large and populous city, the capital of Syria, and the gate that leads to the Holy Temple (or Kaaba) at Mecca, as the Mahometans call it: four rivers flow over its plain, which is called by the Eastern nations the Paradise (or Goota), on account of its delicious situation and abundance of fruits of every kind. There I stayed some months, and studied the Arabic language more closely, under the direction of a very able master, Abuna Basilius, a man of an excellent character, and a profound knowledge of the learned Arabic language. Having seen the departure of the great caravan of the Mahometan pilgrims to Mecca, I returned by the mountain of Lebanon, visited the capital of it (Deirelkamar), went thence to Baalbeck, the antient Heliopolis, and returned to Deir Mar hana esh showeir, or Monastery of St. John, where the Eastern Christians have a printing-office for Arabic books. I resided there for some time, admiring on one hand the beautiful type of their printed books, and pitying on the other their want of discernment in printing Roman Catholic books, full of nonsensical doctrines and irrational devotion, but translated in a very pure and elegant Arabic style. They have likewise printed there the Gospels, the Psalms, and some passages of the Prophets, for the use of their Church. From hence I proceeded to Beiruth and Tripoli in Syria, and from thence I ascended again the mountain of Lebanon, in order to see the cedar-trees near the top of it. I always recollect the great pleasure I had

in

in traversing six times the mountain of Lebanon in different directions. After my return from the said mountain to Tripoli, I set off with a caravan for Aleppo, where I remained for a certain time; and having got a proper idea of its situation (on the border of the great Desert of Arabia), and of the particular dialect of its inhabitants, I proceeded to Antioch, Latakia, and Alexandretta; from whence I sailed to Larneca in Cyprus, to Paphos, and then back to Smyrna again. After having stayed there a certain number of months, I went in 1792 to Constantinople, where I continued to study more closely *the Turkish language*. I made acquaintance with the ambassadors and ministers who resided there; and was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages for the King of Prussia, with the intention of retaining me at Constantinople as Chaplain to the Legation. But my situation at Smyrna being very good, and more convenient for me, I declined it; and after a long stay at Constantinople (where I lodged in the Dutch ambassador's palace, Baron Van Dedem) I departed for the Dardanelles, travelled over the plain of Troy, went to Mytilene, to Scio, the Morea, Athens, and Greece; to the Islands of the Archipelago, as Paros and Antiparos (where I descended into its famous grotto); to Naxus, Delos, Tino, Samos, Patmos (where the grotto is shown in which they pretend that St. John wrote the Revelation); to Rhodos, Cos, &c.; and then I returned to the continent of Asia Minor, and went to Scalanuova, Miletus, Ephesus, Magnesia ad Meandrum, Pryene, Sardis, Magnesia ad Sypilum, Thyatira, Pergamo, &c. when I examined the state of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John. On coming back to Smyrna, I stayed there till the year 1795.

"At that time I had the happiness of becoming acquainted with Mr. Randle Wilbraham, with whom I concerted a journey to Babylon and Persia. We set off the beginning of March for Scio, sailed to Cyprus and Latakia, and went from thence to Aleppo; then we proceeded to Beir, where we crossed the Euphrates, went to Urpha (or Ur Chaldacorum of Abraham), where the tomb is of Ephraim the Syrian; and to Merdin, in Mesopotamia, from whence we saw the immense plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which is intercepted, or rather bordered, by the mountain Sinjar (perhaps the Shinar of the Scriptures); and traversing that part of Mesopotamia, we arrived through Curdistan at Mosul, the antient Nineveh, of which no other remains are to be seen but a vast quantity of bricks scattered in the plain. Having embarked on the river Tigris (on curious rafts supported by goat skins when blown up) we sailed for Baghdad, were we arrived at the end of June. Here we remained some months; and as I had already improved in the Persian language, I studied it with more application, under a Persian master, who knew the Arabic well. From Baghdad I went to Messhed-Hussein, and Messhed-Ali, where a famous tomb of that khalif or emperor is to be seen, and which is visited by great numbers of Persians, who revere him next after Mohammed, as their principal saint. From thence I proceeded to the tomb of the Prophet Ezekiel*, visited very much by the Jews; and then to Hella, a town on the banks of the Euphrates, built from the ruins of antient Babylon, which is about three quarters of an hour distant from it. When I approached these immensely extensive ruins, I was amazed at the exact accomplishment of the Prophecies of the Old Testament, by the Prophet Isaias. I proceeded from thence over a vast number of ruins of bricks, to Takht Khosrou, or the remains of the city of Seleucia ad Tigrim, called by the Eastern nations Modain, or the two towns, being situated on both sides of the said river; and from thence I returned, at the end of July, to Baghdad again.

"Having prepared every necessary article for our journey to Persia, I departed with Mr. Wilbraham in August, passing through Kirmanshah, Hamadan (the antient Ecbatana), Gulpeigan, to Ispahan, where we arrived the latter end of September. In this vast city of 500,000 or 600,000 inhabitants, I studied more exactly the true Persian language, under the care of one of the Ulemas, or learned men, who explained to me in Arabic the authors Hafiz, Yuseph, and Zuleikha, Enwery, and Saadi. After having made my observations on this large capital of Persia, and having bought the best Persian manuscripts, historical as well as poetical (which are now deposited in the Royal Library at Berlin) we set off for Persepolis, the ruins of which we beheld with astonishment; and then proceeded to Shiras, the native country of Saadi and Hafiz, whose tombs are to be seen there. Here I had again an opportunity of observing the differences of the Persian dialects, and to exercise myself in that dialect of the language, which is reputed the purest in Persia. But what I regarded as a great curiosity is, that the Turkish language, though different from that of Constantinople in its pronunciation, is spoken in Persia at the court, and by men of rank and education, as well as by numbers of Turkmen who are established there.

* The place is now called by the Arabs, Kefil.

there. From hence we proceeded to Kasrune and Abusheher (or Abushir, as corrupted by Europeans), on the Persian Gulf, where we arrived very fortunately in the month of January 1796. How great was our joy, when we saw, some days after our arrival, an English sloop of war, commanded by Captain Selby, arrive from Bombay! The sight of so many English faces was the greatest gratification to us, as we had not seen any European for a great length of time. We took a passage on-board the same ship, were treated with great politeness by the worthy captain, and sailed over the Persian Gulf to Bassora. Here we stayed with Mr. Manesty, the Hon. East India Company's agent, more than a month, continuing my study of the Persian language, and especially reading their difficult manuscripts, under a Persian master.

"We departed from Bassora the beginning of March, for the dreary desert of Arabia, riding on camels, and accompanied by six Arabs likewise on camels, and armed with matched fire-arms, lances, and swords for our defence. We traversed with them the dismal Desert, passed to Palmyra and its surprising and remarkable ruins; and after having overcome all difficulties, and escaped all dangers, we arrived safe, after thirty-three days from Bassora, about the beginning of April, back again at Aleppo. Every one will readily believe how sincerely we rejoiced at our fortunate journey through the Desert. Nobody had (perhaps) before us ventured to go to Palmyra from Bassora. After a short stay at Aleppo, we set off, accompanied by a Tartar, in order to travel with expedition to Jerusalem. We passed through Hamah and Hums to Damascus, where we lodged at the great monastery of Spanish monks, who received us with great civility: we proceeded from thence through a fine plain at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, till we arrived at the river Jordan, before it falls into the lake of Genesareth, where we entered Palestine; crossing the said river, and passing through Galilee, we arrived at Nazareth; from whence we proceeded to Nabolus, passed the ruins of Samaria, and at last arrived at Jerusalem early in May. This was the second time I visited this celebrated town and its environs. Having seen the Holy Fire (as the Greeks call a highly-blameable pious fraud, practised by them at the sepulchre of our Saviour) and all the surrounding interesting places near Jerusalem, we went to Jaffa, where we embarked; Mr. Wilbraham for the Islands of the Archipelago (which I had already seen); and I for Smyrna, where I returned safe in the month of June 1796. In 1797, we had at Smyrna a dreadful rebellion of the Turkish mob, who set fire to our European quarter of the town, and burnt it. There we lost in the fire our best houses and libraries, but preserved from destruction the English chapel. In 1798, I accompanied two of my pupils to Europe, on-board an Imperial ship, which was taken by Tripoline cruisers at the entrance of the Adriatic Gulf, between Otrante and Manfredonia, and carried to Modon, where we were providentially released, the commander of that squadron being an English renegado, who knew us, having been at Smyrna several times before: a very happy circumstance for us! We were well treated, and honoured in every possible way.

"From Modon we sailed to Zante, where the French, having got at that time possession of the Seven Islands, retained us as prisoners of war. However, we received in a fortnight an order to proceed to Corfu, to be presented to the general in chief (Chabot.) We were therefore obliged to sail in a boat from island to island; landed on Ithaca, and were in great danger of perishing between Santa Maura and Corfu by a squall of wind, but were very fortunately driven to Prevesa. At last we arrived at Corfu, were well received by the French General, and obtained from him the permission of sailing for Venice, where we performed our quarantine of thirty days. From Venice we went to Trieste, and thence to Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and Hamburgh, and at last to England, in the month of September. *How happy was I to see that most enviable country!* I had here the honour to be presented (at the recommendation of the R. W. Levant Company) to the Lord Bishop of London, who received me with the greatest condescension and kindness, of which I shall for ever retain a grateful memory.

"After a stay of only two months and a half in England, I returned to the Continent of Europe, through Hamburgh, to see my friends and relations in Prussia. In passing through Berlin, I was presented to the King and Queen of Prussia, little suspecting the unfortunate events and wretched consequences that were to befal them through bad management. At Dantzick I lodged at the Governor's house (the Count Kalkreuth), who offered me a very honourable post in that town, at the Gymnasium and the Trinity-church, in the quality of Doctor of Divinity and Professor of the College. But, being already engaged with the Levant Company, I declined it. From Dantzick I passed to Koningsberg, and on the 1st February, 1799, arrived at Lyck, where I found my old mother, of 81 years, alive. What a ravishing scene was that, after seventeen years

years absence! After having stayed with her two months, I returned to Smyrna, through Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Varna. From thence I sailed on the Black Sea to Constantinople, and so to Smyrna, where I arrived in October 1799, after an absence of one year and a half. In 1800, I married my present wife, whom I had educated myself: she was born in Smyrna. In the beginning of July 1804, we went together to Athens, and returned to Smyrna. In February of the last year, 1807, we received an order from the English Ambassador Mr. Arbuthnot to embark on-board the Glatton, *instantaneously*. We were therefore carried away in a hurry to Tenedos, where we remained on-board more than fifty days. It was shocking to see thirty-six persons, ladies, maid-servants, nurses, and children, crowded in one cabin together. After the useless expedition against Constantinople had miscarried, we were sent to Malta, where we performed our quarantine in a damp lazaret. The quarantine finished, I embarked with Mrs. Usko for England, where we arrived safe in the month of July last. After a voyage of three months, we performed our quarantine at Standgate Creek; and soon after I had again the unexpected happiness of seeing the Lord Bishop of London, with whom I had the honour to spend two happy days in the same place (Sundridge, near Sevenoaks) where I had the pleasure of seeing him *nine years* before, and in the same month of October.

"This is the true and concise account of my life till this moment. How Providence intends to dispose of me for the future, is involved in darkness. However, I must confess, that the number of good and happy days in my life, has been greater than of melancholy ones; and the Almighty has displayed his infinite bounty and protection towards me in all the vicissitudes of the world. To Him be honour and glory for ever!

I must here declare, to the *honour of the Bible*, that I did not find, during my travels, *one* circumstance in the Holy Scriptures contrary to the present manners and customs of the East, or to geography, and the situation of the different places mentioned therein; but, on the contrary, all is conformable to the different prophecies and descriptions in the sacred Writings.

P. S. On the article of languages, I beg leave to add, that those which I have learnt *grammatically* are, the German, Polish, Latin, Greek (antient and modern) Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, Turkish, Persian, English, Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch; but the two last I have given up. I learned the Arabic chiefly for the purpose of employing it in the explanation of the Hebrew.

"I have preached in Prussia, in German, and Polish; at Smyrna, in Italian, French, English, and German. I performed divine service at Smyrna, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; finding that the prayers contained therein were excellent in all respects, and that we Lutherans have the same principles in our Church; as we admit of Bishops, and receive the Augsburgh Confession by Melancthon, which approaches very near to, or rather coincides with, the Church of England, with respect to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. J. F. Usko,

No. 109, Great Russell-street,
Bloomsbury.
Jan. 31, 1808.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book I. Epistle XIX.

To Mæcenas.

NO period of equal duration in the annals of the world, if we except the portentous events of our own days, which in a manner supersede the known laws of political and moral motion, can match the first quarter of the eighth century of the Roman republic for the most horrible revolutions that happened in its internal constitution. Nor was it less remarkable for a wonderful confluence of great and excellent geniuses, which with as much rapidity enlarged the borders of the Roman language and the reputation of its literature, as the Scipios and Æmiliuses had extended the dominion of the commonwealth. Men who, fired by a generous emulation of the Greeks, their masters in the arts that exalt and embellish life, evinced by a multitude of excellent productions to what a height the Roman Muses could have soared, and how far they would probably have left even their masters behind, had not unhappily that morning of their golden age begun to dawn exactly at the time when the republic was rent in pieces by the most furious conflict between tyranny and freedom that the world had ever beheld, and in its fall drawn along with it the greatest characters of the age, together with almost the whole blossom and hope of future times. For those elegant and superior minds which reflected so much lustre on the age of Augustus, are only to be regarded as the relicks of a better period, as the few who escaped with their lives from a tremendous storm and shipwreck: and even the foremost

most of them, a Varius, a Horace, a Virgil, a Pollio, a Livy, were not, could not, dared not, be that which they would have been, had the champions of liberty succeeded in restoring the commonwealth, or, since the antient foundation was crushed beneath the enormous weight of its superstructure, in raising another temple of liberty on new columns, strong enough to support it perhaps as many centuries as the old one had stood.

In the mean time, the few excellent characters who had seen and survived the republic, and who as it were fell to the lot of the future Augustus, as the chief valuables of the spoil of the vanquished liberty of his country, composed the principal ornaments of his reign. They were beneficial to their contemporaries by what they contributed to the happy change that succeeded in their opinions and manners; and are perhaps the real cause that the world, by a sort of fascination, is ever and anon forgetting that the triumvir Octavius Cæsar, and Augustus the father of the country, are — one and the same person.

The pleasure that all men of taste and discernment found in the works of these poets; the celebrity of their names, which, although a mere echo of the applause of the few, from the mouths of the fond sequacious multitude, always, however, appears an enviable distinction; and especially the favour and esteem in which they were seen to be held by the great, and by Augustus himself, — all this soon procured them an infinite number of imitators and rivals of various degrees of mediocrity or vileness. With the multitude of poets, the multitude of readers also increased, and with both the multitude of critics and judges. Every one either made verses himself, or at least took upon him to pass decretory sentences on the poets and their works. The newly-regenerated Cæsarian Rome swarmed with idle people, to whom every method of killing time was welcome; the luxury of the opulent and the indigence of the poor set all talents in motion; and because riches and taste but seldom go together, so even the most incompetent pretenders to genius and wit were rarely in want of patrons and encomiasts.

Wittings and sciolists, bardlings and puny readers, have always been correlates, reciprocally giving and accepting the cue, and mutually fond of each other, and however violent, for various reasons, the intestine jars and broils in the kingdom of dullness may be, yet there is always somewhat that on every occasion unites them under one banner, against the common enemy. Thence the various *coteries* and *bureaux d'esprit* in which parties were formed for or against a celebrated character; and where consultations were held how much or how little value should be set upon a new publication; where wretched authors could never be in want of means for gaining admirers and patrons, and only the good, who thought such props unnecessary, saw themselves unbefriended, unnoticed, and delivered up to the ignorant or malicious censure of conceited critics, who held them in contempt, or of paltry rivals, who thought to eclipse them.

It is generally imagined, that the contemporaries of a writer, whose worth and reputation have been settled by a long succession of ages, formed the same judgment of him as we do. The present Epistle may serve to convince us of the contrary, at least as far as our Poet is concerned. It was in that respect 1800 years ago at Rome, exactly as it is with us and — every where else. Horace was in high repute, but had few literary friends. His name was known to every one, his merit only to the few who themselves were meritorious in his sight. Those by whom perhaps he was the most diligently read, i. e. they who the most impudently stole from him, acted in public as though there had been no such person at all in the world as Horace. The critics by profession wreaked their vengeance upon him for not taking any notice of them, in oblique verdicts. The smatterers in literature affected to shew their consequence by a shrug of the shoulders whenever they heard him commended by one or another in proper terms of respect, giving to understand that much was to be said on that matter. The servile herd of imitators would fain have reduced him to their level: there is no such great art, said they, in making odes like Horace; and the best of them are only imitations of the

the Greek. The dilettanti were at a loss to find in his dithyrambicks the sublimity of Pindar, in his moral sentiments the fire of Sappho, in his heroical odes the grace and ease of Anacreon; and they were not ashamed to prefer the rugged and gossiping satires of Lucilius to his *Sermones*. In general they seem to have availed themselves of the circumstance, that the beauties of his performances were for the most part too refined for making impression on the great multitude, or for being properly understood by them. The ignorance of the reader is always the safe-conduct of an ignorant or malevolent censor; and nothing is easier than to make the most iniquitous judgment satisfactory to a great number of people. To some he was too bitter in his satires, to others he had not nerve enough; such verses, said they, one might make a thousand in a day*. Others could not comprehend the light, humourous, and ironical tone of his writings; they did not always properly know what he would be at; his salt was too fine for their palates: in short, Horace, with all his genius, wit, and taste, was not a man for the Roman public; and although it might be the fashion to have read him, yet of all the poets of his time, there was scarcely one — less understood.

Traces of all this are apparent in several places both of his *Sermones* and Epistles; and he himself was so persuaded of it, that he raises no pretension at all to the approbation of the multitude, and jocosely compares himself with the dancer Arbuscula, who, on being hissed by the populace, consoled herself however that the equestrians had clapped her †. But even that playful style in which he spoke of his own poetry, and of the slight value he set upon it, was offensive to many. One while they could not believe him to be in earnest, and gave him to understand that he only spoke so in order to be more strenuously applauded; then they took it for a confession extorted from him reluctantly by his conscience, taking it commodiously to imply that there could not be much in him since he made so little account of himself, and pretended as if they could perceive nothing of genius nor of the file in his works. If he said, in order to get rid of them, that he did not set up for a master of the trade, that he made his first verses out of desperation*, and the rest, without any lofty pretensions, merely for his amusement†, or because he could not fall asleep ‡: they replied, that he was only joking, and talked in that manner merely because he despised other people, and imagined that nobody could do any thing well but himself — and much more of the like sort.

Horace was too fond of his ease, and was too well acquainted with the waspish race of witlings and poetasters, to engage with them in a contest, in which a man is sure of being bespattered, whether he loses or wins. But as he had it now in contemplation to publish a book of Epistles, he determined not to let that opportunity escape of saying a word or two to the world respecting himself, respecting his imitators, respecting those who censured and envied him, and touching the reason why the publick, notwithstanding the avidity with which his works were asked for and read, at the same time spoke of them with so much indifference, and discovered so little good will towards the author. And to whom could he with greater propriety address an Epistle in which he disburdens his heart of its cares on that point, than to the first friend of his Muse, the man to whom he was beholden for the calm prosperity of his life, who knew him better than any other, and whose own poet he is pleased to call himself in his seventh Epistle?

Such is the origin of this third Epistle to Mæcenas, in which, under the appearance of a sedate familiar con-

* Satires, lib. ii. sat. 1.

† Sat. i. 10. Arbuscula might have taken credit to herself not only from the applause of the equestrian order; she pleased even the great Cicero. *Quæris de Arbuscula?* (writes he to his friend Atticus) *valde placuit*; though this, perhaps, might mean no more than, she received great applause.

* Paupertas impulit audax ut versus facerem. Epist. ii. 2. ver. 51.

† Me pedibus delectat claudere verba. Sat. ii. 1. ver. 28.

‡ Ne faciam, inquis, omnino versus — peream malè, si non optimum erat. Ibid. ver. 5.

versation

versation with his potent friend, he solves the aforesaid problem in a way certainly not very flattering to the gentlemen whose favour he knows he may purchase by a dinner or a threadbare gown, but which otherwise must satisfy every dispassionate mind. The humour with which he does it, particularly the turn of expression he adopts to lead Mæcenas imperceptibly to what he especially intends to say, and the excellent key in which the whole letter is pitched, will carry with them their own commendation to the reader of taste. Pity only that the terse brevity, which is a main beauty of the original, must in every translation be sacrificed to perspicuity.

Prisco si credis, Mæcenas docte, Cratino.] Cratinus, one of the first who gave a better form to the rude farces of Thespis, and produced from them what at Athens went under the name of the old comedy, had a very personal reason for his assertion, that no water-drinker could be a good poet; for he was so zealous a votary of the rosy god, that he might have been taken for old Silenus himself; and proceeded such lengths in intemperance, that his mattresses* were quoted proverbially in a manner not very honourable to his urbanity. Aristophanes introduces them in his Knights for a *bon mot*, which must have excited a violent agitation of the diaphragm in the Athenian *parterre*, as most of the audience must have personally known Cratinus. Ει σι μη μισω, says the enraged Cleon to Argoracritus. γνωσομαι τι Κρατινου κωδιων! Act. i. scene 3. *If I do not hate thee,* (instead of saying, *Let me be hanged,* or somewhat of that sort) *may I lie in Cratinus's fleece!* — A no less comic, but more delicate stroke at this poet's extravagant fondness for wine, may be seen in the Treaty of Peace of the Grecian Moliere.

Mercury. And Cratinus, the sage, what is become of him?

Trygæus. During the attack of the Lacones† he died.

Mercury. But of what?

Tryg. Of grief; his heart burst at seeing a pitcher of wine broke.

To conclude, the entire works of this antient comic poet (of which only some insignificant fragments remain) including the passage to which Horace here alludes, are all lost: an anonymus, however, has preserved them in a pretty epigram, which, not being able to find in Brunk's collection, the reader will not be displeased to see transcribed from Bentley:

Οινος τοι χαριτιν πιλις ταχυς ιππος αοιδω,
Υδωρ δε πινων χρηστον ουδεν αν τικοις.
Ταυτ' ιλεγεν, Διονυσι, και επινεν αχ' ισος ασκω
ΚΡΑΤΙΝΟΣ, αλλα πασιος ωδοδυς πιθω.
Τοιγαρι στεφανων δομος ωρεινη, ικχι δε κιττω
Μιλτωσον, εια και συ, κικροκομινον.

Wine is to the jovial bard the real Pegasus: he who drinks water will never produce any thing good. Thus spoke Cratinus, o Bacchus, not smelling of only one bottle, but reeking with the effluvia of a whole cask. Therefore his house is grown over with wreaths, and his forehead, like thine, is tinged yellow with ivy.

Ut malè sanos adscripsit Liber *Satyris Faunisque poëtas.*] Among the Greeks all kinds of enthusiasm, therefore also the poetical, was under the influence of the god of wine. Poets who are not ambitious of being in such good company as satyrs and fauns, have therefore every reason to insist on the distinction between fanaticism and enthusiasm, whatever Democritus may object to it.

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus.] By the epithets he always bestows upon wine, whenever he mentions it, and which are always derived either from its invigorating, enrapturing, exhilarating virtue, or from its brilliant colour.

Forum, putealque Libonis mandabò siccis, &c.] Whoever should wish to consult any philologer or antiquary anterior to Salmasius, respecting this puteal of Libo, we can assure him from experience, that he will reap nothing from it but confusion and error. Salmasius is the first who explained the matter*, by shewing, that the *Puteal in Comitio* (hard by the *Curia*, the sacred fig-tree, and the statue of Attius Navius) under which the famous razor, wherewith that augur, to the confusion of the unbelieving king Tarquinius Priscus, cut a grindstone in two, lay buried, together with the

* Κωδια, properly sheep-skins, on which at Athens people of that stamp used to lie instead of a pillow.

† Lacedemonians.

* Exercitat. in Solin. p. 801. & seq.

said

said grindstone *, and the *Puteal Libonis*, of which Horace speaks, are two totally different things. For, according to the information of the grammarian Festus†, *Libo's Puteal* stood indeed on the *Forum Romanum* as well as that, but at a great distance from it, not wide from the porch of Minerva's temple. As far as we can collect from the short, rather indistinct account of Festus, the spot where this Puteal stood, had anciently been a *sacellum*, i. e. an inclosed sacred place, a chapel; but, as it should seem, struck and injured by lightning, and by lapse of time had completely fallen into ruins. The Romans had an extraordinary religious veneration for places that had been struck by lightning; it was sacrilegious to enter such a place, to build upon it, or to perform anything human there. Once then (Festus says not when it happened) that the Senate commissioned Scribonius Libo to visit all the places struck by lightning, and to provide them with what was wanting; he came likewise to this; and, because the place had already in former times been sacred, and was become doubly so by the stroke of lightning, he erected thereupon a Puteal, that is, a sort of structure like the wall of a well, without a roof, in the shape of an altar. This now from that time forward was called the Puteal of Libo, or Libo's Well, and in the form of an altar it even appears on some coins which bear the name Libo, and are to be seen engraved in all the well-known numismatic collections, as also in *Nardini's Roma Antiqua*, and in the third volume of *Memoir. de Litterat.* But, as there were several Scribonius Libos who filled public offices at Rome, from L. Scribonius Libo, who in the year 560 was Ædilis Curulis, and in 562 Prætor, to the Libo of the same name who in the year 720 obtained the Consulate; the question is, which of them it was after whom the said Puteal was named. On this point, however, the learned who have written upon the subject leave us in the dark. Finally, it is to be remarked, that (as Salmasius, *loc. cit.* has proved) the *fœneratores*, i. e. the gentlemen who lend money upon interest, assembled in the district of this Puteal: and the meaning of the verse that has given rise to this illustration is therefore as follows: the water-drinkers may addict themselves to the dry, serious, and sober affairs that are transacted in the Forum and at Libo's Puteal. That is their business; but poetry, which requires quite another flow of animal spirits, they should let alone.

Hoc simul edixit.] The most learned Commentators on our Poet have been strangely puzzled how to answer the question; who was then the poetical Prætor that issued this edict? We find a long review of them, and some *(quod pace tantorum virorum dixerim!)* are miserable hypotheses indeed, in Bentley's edition, who gives them in return hard nuts to crack. He himself is of opinion, with Torrentius, that we ought to read *edixi*, and in support of it appeals to four or five manuscripts, where — the transcribers have omitted the *t*. Cruquius, on the contrary, reads it with the generality *edixit*, and supposes it to be spoken of Ennius. In this he is followed by Baxter, who has a nicer scent for the wit and humour of our Bard than all who went before him. Gessner, on the other hand, sides with Bentley, whose principal argument is; Ennius had been dead and buried above a hundred years before Libo's Puteal was in existence. It would have been friendly in him if he had told us how he came to know this; for that he thought himself sure of his point, is evident from the contemptuous sneer with which he reproves Torrentius and his adherents for having so scandalously transgressed *(turpiter peccâsse)*. However the true state of the case may be, *non nostrûm est tantas componere lites!* But forasmuch as an illustrator should have an opinion, I simply adhere to the common reading, and think with Cruquius and Baxter, that Horace puts this humourous edict in the mouth of dan Ennius — and that is my belief, and (to speak with Addison's Vellum) the reasons thereof are threefold: — first, because in the nature of coherence it is the most natural signification, which must at the first glance occur to every man;

* Cicde Divinat. lib. i. cap. 17. Dionys. Halicarn. Antiqu. Rom. lib. iv. p. 204, edit. Sylb.

† De Verbor. Signif. lib. xvii. p. 487. edit. Dacieri.

man; secondly, because Horace, even in his jokes, is not wont to lose his sense of propriety, and therefore certainly not even in sport took upon him to issue edicts from Parnassus. Bentley, indeed, thinks in the following

——*quod si*
Pallerem casu, biberent exsangue cuminum,

he perceives something to his purpose; but exactly in the *poco più* and *poco meno*, whereby the Horaces have so much and the Bentleys so little meaning, lies the difference. Thirdly and lastly, because, even on the supposition that in Ennius's time, that is, in the sixth century of the city of Rome, Libo's Puteal was not yet in being, Horace in a jocular edict, which he puts into the mouth of the arbiter and patriarch of the Roman poets, scarcely thought it worth being more scrupulous about an anachronism of this kind, than Virgil was concerning one of much greater moment in his Æneis.

Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua, &c.] Here, likewise, some expositors look for more finesse than probably Horace ever intended. The scholiast of Cruquius helps us to the track which enables us to form a just apprehension of the anecdote to which Horace alludes. In all likelihood the story was already known to Mæcenas, and therefore the poet had no need to be so circumstantial upon it, as if he had been writing for us. Propriety in declaiming was at that time (and I wish it were likewise so with us) deemed a very necessary qualification in a man of education and polished manners; and Rome swarmed with *Græculis*, who gave lessons in that elegant accomplishment. Among them the rhetor Timagenes was one of the most esteemed; and, as it appears, was frequently invited to entertainments, for the sake of hearing him give specimens of his skill in the art. A certain Mauritanian — probably recently become a Roman citizen — named Cordus *, who was present on one such occasion, was so ravished with the applause which Timagenes had acquired (as the people of his country easily take fire, and are apt to be seized with the most violent fits of jealousy) that he could not possibly refrain from likewise giving a proof on the spot, that he, notwithstanding his Mauritanian extraction, would yield the palm to none in those qualifications which were proper to a polite Roman. Accordingly he raised his voice, and, determined as he was to outdo the Greek, strained himself beyond his natural powers, and with such imprudence, that he either burst a blood-vessel or brought on a rupture — for *rupit* may here, I conceive, signify both.

Numeros animosque secutus Archilochi, &c.] Archilochus is mentioned by Plutarch as the inventor of several kinds of verse, and particularly that which is called the *epode* †, and in which Horace made his first lyric essays. He flourished somewhere betwixt the xvth and xxxth olympiad, and was no less celebrated on account of his talent for lyric poetry, than decried for the ill use he frequently made of his wit, the shafts of which were so pointed, or rather so envenomed, that he drove to desperation those whom he selected for the butt of it. Such, at least, was the fate of a certain Lycambes, whose daughter Cleobule he courted. The father at first consented to the match. Afterwards, however, he altered his mind, and gave the maid to another. Archilochus revenged this affront upon the whole family by such cruel iambics, that Lycambes, Cleobule, and her two sisters, resolved not to survive the disgrace which he thus drew upon them, and all four hanged themselves — unless the *veracious* Greeks have exaggerated the account.

The pains which Horace takes throughout this passage to defend himself against the reproach of imitation, and to vindicate his originality amongst the Latin poets, merits some illustration. Horace had, as it appears (and as nothing less was to be expected) a number of imitators or ape-like mimics of that species which he calls *serva pecora*; who, not content with inditing lyric poems, as he had shewn them how,

* Horace ludicrously calls him an Iarbita, that is, a descendant of the Moorish king Iarbas, who makes his appearance in Virgil's Æneis.

† See the xxviiith note of M. Burette to Plutarch's dissertation concerning music, in the xivth volume of *Memoir. de Litterat.* p. 379, & seqq.

even

even stole the matter of his odes, his applications, and his very expressions; in short, like the jay in the fable, they adorned themselves with his plumage, and mingling in the choir of the birds, flew away with them as songsters of the grove. These gentry, it seems, thought to justify themselves by saying: why, Horace himself is only an imitator — of the Greeks, to wit; for that he was the first lyric poet of the Romans, at least the first who could sustain a comparison with the versemen of Greece, was undeniable. Now, in order to point out to the Roman public, who were as easy to be gulled by words as any other public, the obvious difference between one sort of imitation and another, he contends that he is not more the imitator of Archilochus than even Alcæus and Sappho; that he had made the prosody of the Greek *(numeros)* and his spirit, his fire *(animosque)* his own, but not stolen from him the subject-matter and the words and given them as his own. — Horace's admirers might, perhaps, have had reason to wish that he had not condescended to make such an apology at all. Every real artist imitates, in one sense, his predecessor; Virgil, however, in spite of all he has borrowed or copied from Homer, is still a great, and even by the manner of imitation, an original poet. A bungler without a grain of talent may have spun an extremely pitiful work, both as to the invention and execution, of 50 cantos, out of his own addle pate, and have imitated no man, and yet would be nothing more than an original blockhead; on the other hand, a great poet may have taken not only the subject, but, if he thought fit, the whole plan of his performance from another, and by the manner of execution create a new and excellent work out of a bad one. That which constitutes the real master, is not the invention of a new and strange subject, unheard-of incidents, characters, situations, &c. but the spirit and animation which he breathes into his work, and the beauty and grace he diffuses over it. In this respect it is with poets as with painters and other artists. All the excellent painters have painted Virgin-Maries and holy families: the subject is the same, the characters are the same, the colours on the pallet are so too. Although each has handled the same object in a manner peculiar to himself, and although such a number of excellent Madonnas are in being, yet most assuredly no future great painter will be deterred thereby from adding his. — It is, however, even for a Horace, so difficult to talk to the publick about his own works, and it is so common in such cases to say either too little or too much, that the best course a man can take against the Zoiluses, is not to say a word, but leave the work to speak for itself and its author. Is it good? it delivers a testimony which, if not by contemporaries, yet certainly by posterity, will be heard, understood, and confirmed.

Tritæ munere vestis] An unmerciful stroke at the poor fellows, who had the two-fold misfortune to make bad verses and to starve.

Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor & ultor, &c.] "If one of our eminent writers any where with great pomp reads his new work, I know nothing of it, and am not there either to clap, &c." This practice of reading the work in public, which is said to have been first introduced in Rome by Virgil's patron Asinius Pollio, was in the days of Horace beginning to be the fashion; and that fashion in the sequel, along with the fashion of being an author, got to such a height, that it became an ordinary duty of society to attend such readings; a duty which a man could not fail in without violating the laws of good manners. People, as we learn from a letter of Pliny, were regularly invited to them; the company met together in a spacious hall; the author mounted a sort of tribune, from which he recited his performance; and when done, he descended amidst the loud clappings of his polite audience, collected his eleemosynary dole of praise from bench to bench, thanked them, assured them of the *reciprocum*, and seated himself the next day at another meeting, in order to keep his word. How much the interests of literature were promoted by this uncommonly courteous custom, may easily be conjectured.

Grammaticos ambire tribus & pulpita dignor.] There were at that time indeed no literary journals and reviews, which in virtue of a tacit compassion

North View of BROXBOURNE CHURCH, HERTS.

commission had arrogated to themselves in the name of the publick the right of holding a penal court of judicature upon all new writings and their authors; yet the grammarians and rhetoricians (that is, teachers of the fine arts, who particularly made it their business to explain and analyse the antient poets) amply supplied that defect, no less by their multitude, than by the influence they acquired from the circumstance that the literary education of the Roman youth was entirely in their hands. The authors *à la douzaine* had therefore every reason to court the favour, indulgence, and patronage of these consequential gentry. Horace thought he might dispense with that ceremony, and we, his present readers, think so too: but in his life-time it was another affair. It is the very genius and spirit of the republic of letters to be always labouring to preserve the due equality amongst its coetaneous members, and to contract or distend with violence where nature refuses to comply. The reading and judging publick, like the Roman people, imagine they can confer and resume the fasces, upon whom and whenever they please. The most excellent writer is often obliged to do penance for his excellence as a crime; and, like Aristides, is therefore ostracised, because he is just. Horace made the experiment in his time; and who will name to me only one of the celebrated dead who did not make it also?

Illæ ille lacrymæ.] An allusion to a well-known passage in the Andria of Terence, which, it should seem was grown into a proverb.

Jovis auribus ista servas.] A proverbial phrase borrowed from the Greeks, and was used concerning people who affected to make a mystery of something. In this place it may fitly be applied to Augustus, who at that time, at least in the provinces (to whom the Romans allowed already one degree of meanness more than themselves) had altars erected to him, and on coins and monuments publicly suffered himself to be called our Lord God Augustus. W. T.

Great Ormond-street.

*** A sad mistake in our last. For now (p. 395, 2d col. line 12 from bottom) read rather.

Mr. Urban, *Epping, May* 18.

Broxbourne Church is situate about a mile and a half from Hoddesdon, between the great road and the river Lea; it contains three aisles, one of which was built by Sir William Say; it is appropriated to the peculiar use of the Bishop of London, who is the patron of it; but this parish is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop and Archdeacon of the Diocese, and pays no procurations nor synodals.

The Church has a square tower with a short spire upon it, erected at the West end; and it has a good ring of five bells. The cemetery on the North side is bounded by the New River, which glides slowly along, seeming to leave with regret the source from which it flows.

The great attempt to join two streams in Middlesex and Hertfordshire for the supply of the Metropolis was first granted by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who allowed ten years for the performance; but her death, happening shortly after, put an end to the intended attempt. However, in the time of James I. Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, undertook to bring the river from Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, to the North side of London, near Islington, where a large reservoir was built to receive it. The work was begun February 20th, 1608, and completed in 1613; but Sir Hugh expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. The river in all its windings is 38 miles three quarters and 16 poles long, and is under the direction of a corporation, called The New River Company.

The parish to which this Church belongs was antiently called Brookesbourne, or Brochesborne, from the river, and is thus mentioned in Domesday Book:

In Hertford hundred. Adeliz, uxor Hugonis de Grentmaisnill, tenuit Brochesbourne, pro quinq' hidis et dimid' se defendebat. Terra est sex car. in dominio tres hid' et tres virgat' et ibi est una car'; ibi quatuor vill', cum presbytero, et uno socmano, et duobus bord' habentibus quinq' car'; ibi duo servi et unus molin' de octo sol'; pratum sex sol', et quatuor sol' de fino

fino pastura ad pecud', sylva ce porc'. In totis valet valet quatuor lib' quando recepit LX sol'. Tempore Regis Edwardi septeni lib'. Hoc manerium tenuit Stigan Archiepiscopus, et ibi fuit unus Socmanus homo et prepositus ejusdem Archiepisc', dim' hid' et vendere potuit.'

Adeliza, wife of Hugh of Grentmaisnill, held Brochesbourne in the hundred of Hertford, rated at five hides and a half; the arable land is six carucates, in demesne three hides and three virgates, and there is one carucate; there are four villains, with a priest and one socman and two borders, having five carucates; there are two servants, and one mill of eight shillings rent by the year, meadow six shillings, pasture four shillings common for cattle, wood for 200 hogs. In the whole value, it is worth four pounds, when received 60 shillings. In the time of King Edward the Confessor seven pounds. Archbishop Stigand held this Manor; and there was a sockman, an officer of the same Archbishop; he had half a hide, and was able to sell it.

The village is situate very agreeably either for business or pleasure; it is about five miles and a half South of Ware, and the same distance from Hertford; and conveyances to the Metropolis, either for persons or goods, by stages or waggons, are easily obtained, as they are passing through this village and Hoddesdon almost every hour in the day. The country round is beautifully diversified with hanging woods and the meandering courses of rivers; and the spires of distant churches, peeping from behind the luxuriant green that envelopes the landscape, present to the observing eye an interesting sight.

As the town of Hoddesdon stands partly in this parish, it may not be amiss in this place to say a few words concerning it.

The hamlet of Hoddesdon stands upon a small eminence on the high road, about a mile and a half to the North-west of Broxbourne, in which parish part of it stands, and the other part in Amwell. It is, however, a separate manor; for in the 6th year of Edward I. Stephen de Bassiuburne claimed, by the grants of King John, free warren, gallows and waife, and a park by antient custom, without grant, in Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford; and also jurisdiction of Leet and Court Baron: all which were allowed.

The manor of Base was formerly distinct from that of Hoddesdon; and, in the time of Edward IV. belonged to Sir William Say; but since that period it has passed with the manor of Hoddesdon to the Lords of the latter.

Of the situation and appearance of Hoddesdon, little can be said; it is not calculated to excite admiration, either by its rusticity or elegance, and does not seem a place which a person would willingly choose to spend his days in. It is situate at a convenient distance from the Metropolis, and yet is without trade; is near two rivers, yet it derives no advantage from either; and has no curiosities or antiquities of any note.

Queen Elizabeth by charter granted a Grammar-school to be kept in Hoddesdon, and incorporated it with some other privileges.

A chapel was once erected for the ease of the inhabitants in the middle of the town, which was situated in the parishes of Amwell and Broxbourne, and the inhabitants of both parishes residing in the town formerly kept it in repair; but, through neglect, it became so ruinous that it was pulled down, and nothing remains but the clock-house, which is kept for the conveniency of the inhabitants.

The Lords of Broxbourne manor are entitled to Leet and Court Baron.

Yours, &c. J. H. Wiffen.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXIV.

"Errat longè, meâ quidem sententiâ,
Qui imperium credat gravius esse aut stabilius, [adjungitur."
Vi quod fit, quàm illud quod amicitiâ
Ter. Adelphi.

It is a very common error with us Projectors, to suppose that the attention of the whole world must necessarily be directed to that subject which happens to employ our meditations. Even the Medical Projectors, whom I choose to rank rather low in the class, seem to be of opinion, that people have nothing to do but *cure* incurable disorders, by swallowing the medicines which they recommend. One tells us, that "never were agues so prevalent;" another says, that the prevailing evil of

of our times is a disposition to scurvy; a third seems to think, that all mankind are contriving how to get rid of the tooth-ache; and a fourth considers the effect of bowel complaints as "the chief end of man." Political Projectors are not less convinced, that the object of their attention must be the object of every body's attention, although they cannot but allow that the trade of Political Projection is nearly over-stocked, and that the majority of mankind ought not to be very severely blamed, if they withdrew their minds from what is passing in Europe, to attend a little to their own domestic and commercial concerns. But thus it is, that Projectors of all kinds are apt to think that their schemes must necessarily be the schemes of all the world; and when they find how little notice they have attracted, they complain of unmerited neglect, without ever reflecting that there may possibly be objects of attention rather more important than they have been pleased to offer.

I know not how long I meant to have pursued this strain, nor to what point I should have brought it at last, for, as I was mending my pen to begin a new sentence, I received the following Letter from "A Country Parish Priest," a character which I revere, because I connect with it the ideas of duty well performed, and good done.—But he shall speak for himself.

To THE PROJECTOR.

SIR,

AS you have entertained us with many agreeable and useful Projects for a long season in Mr. Urban's pleasing Miscellany, it is but right that we should sometimes give you a little respite from your monthly labours, by suggesting matters of no inconsiderable importance, that may stand you in some stead. And if the subject of the following Address should be of a more serious cast than the generality of your Lucubrations, yet, I presume, at the present time this will not be considered as an objection by your intelligent Readers.

You need not be told, Sir, that complaints have often been made of the Non-residence of the Clergy. And where this evil exists in any considerable degree, it is doubtless right to look after expedients that may serve either to prevent or remedy it. For this purpose, the Legislature seems to have thought fit to interpose with its authority, and to consult for the requisite production of such wise ends and happy effects as a Parochial Clergy were designed, and are well calculated to promote. Several Statutes have been framed with this or the like view; and the conduct and practice of the Clergy, even in these busy and momentous times, have not escaped the cognizance of Parliament. One of these Statutes was of an exclusive character: that the Clergy might attend more closely to the duties of their function, it was thought expedient to exclude them from a seat in the Commons House of Parliament. And, although this end might perhaps have been fully answered, by refusing to receive individuals of this body that were occasionally returned, as their right was always esteemed at least dubious; yet now they are totally disfranchised from such doubtful right, and excluded altogether by Law. How far this measure was just or fitting, I shall not attempt to consider, nor am I disposed to arraign the acts of the Legislature; yet, as all nations, at almost all times, have availed themselves of the assistance and judgment of their Clergy, the policy of the measure may be deemed somewhat problematical.

Another Statute was made by way of amendment of a former Law, that had enacted grievous pains and penalties to be exacted from the Clergy, chiefly for Non-residence. And so far as pains and penalties may be judged expedient in this case, this explanatory Law appears to be lenient and gentle, and likely to answer, in a good degree, the end proposed. The Clergy also are hereby relieved from litigious and vexatious processes of law, calculated more to swell the pockets of the informers than to promote the real interests of the publick. And as this Act exercised the attention of the Legislators for a long season, I am inclined to suppose it the best model of pains and penalties that could at present be devised. A third Act was passed to make a better provision for Curates, or those Clergymen that resided

resided on Benefices, and did the whole of the duty of the parish, whilst the Incumbents were resident elsewhere. For the better provision of persons of this description, it was enacted, among other things, that in some cases the Bishop of the Diocese might augment the Curate's salary to near a hundred pounds a-year; and thus far all was acquiesced in, as far as I know, without a murmur. But still all these Acts have a tendency either to diminish the privileges of some of the Clergy, or to reduce their income: and they affect all the Clergy, of whatever age, character, or condition, that may fall within their influence alike.

Yet, as if all was not enough that has been hitherto contrived, a further Act is preparing, which is meant to augment the Curate's salary, in some instances to £250 a-year. I know it will be said, that the Curate's income is often too scanty, and I am ready to allow it:—but from what quarter should it be augmented? The Rector's or Vicar's is often scanty enough in these dear times. Why then should the Incumbent, who has got, perhaps, from all his preferment, but a bare maintenance for himself and family; and which he has waded through many early difficulties to acquire, of the like sort, perhaps, with those of his present Curate—why should he, at the latter part of his life, be mulcted with an unusual defalcation from his hard-earned income, to supply new demands, which were not foreseen or expected? Let the extraordinary claims of the Curate be provided for by Government, or some other method; but let not the Incumbent suffer, who perhaps may be prevented by age or infirmities from doing his duty, or by some other just and unavoidable cause; let us not, in such cases especially, to quote an old adage, be found robbing of Peter to pay Paul. I am aware it will be also said, that the grand design is to enforce Residence, or to compel the Clergy who have Benefices to reside on them, rather than leave the care of their parishes to substitutes. Now, however desirable it might be to promote residence, yet I fear the methods devised from pains and penalties would but poorly answer this purpose, and would either be evaded, or perhaps the cause of introducing more inconveniences than beneficial effects. I cannot stop to speak to these now; but would rather suggest that other methods might be contrived for this purpose, and probably more successful ones than Penal Laws. Would it not be better to prevent evils than to punish them? Would it not be more liberal to encourage Residence, than to impose penalties on Non-Residence? Every sanction of a Law or rule of action may be presumed to have a two-fold aspect. It should not only punish the delinquent, but, what seems of much greater weight, should reward the observer.

Now for this purpose, why should not our attention be turned to patronage? or why should not corrections be sought after in this quarter? However it may be too commonly regarded, patronage is certainly a serious trust—a very important talent committed to the care of some distinguished personages for the general benefit of the community. Within the compass of this trust in the Established Church there are many dignities or higher preferments, such as Deaneries, Canonries, Prebends (for I will not meddle with Bishopricks); which might be wisely and usefully improved for this valuable purpose. Let these be held out as rewards, and given to none but those who have been resident Parochial Clergymen. By such arrangement the proper patrons need not be deprived of any share of their respective patronage. It is only wished to restrain or confine it within certain limitations, a few of which I will beg leave to point at.

The first I would propose is, that no Clergyman should be promoted to any dignity in the Church, till he could bring sufficient proofs that he had resided on some Parochial Cure, and discharged the duties of it, for a term not less than seven years. Another might be, that every Clergyman who could adduce satisfactory proofs that he had resided on a Parochial Cure or Cures, whether as Rector, Vicar, or Curate, for thirty years, and had obtained no higher preferment, should be ranked in a class called the *Emeriti*, or those who were worthy of superior honours;

sours; and should succeed to a certain portion of higher preferments, either by seniority, or according to some other and better arrangement, which might be directed by persons appointed to judge of such matters. As a third limitation, let it be enacted, that no Clergyman should hold more than one of these Dignities, especially of the higher sort.

A fourth might be, that where these higher preferments should ordinarily produce an income of larger amount than a stated sum, suppose of £1000. a-year, they should be divided; so that other and more provisions might be made for Resident Clergymen, and the design of this proposed reform be better answered.

If these and other like regulations were, after mature consideration, to be adopted, the Residence of the Clergy would probably be much more carefully, and their duties more punctually and assiduously attended to; and consequently there would be less reason or room to have recourse to pains and penalties, or to contend about the manner or measure of inflicting them; which, after all, cannot be considered but as sadly degrading to an order of men, as useful to the state as any which she knows. It were heartily to be wished, that the worthier part of the Parochial Clergy had a better prospect of rising to higher stations in the Church, than have usually fallen to their lot. Their situation and engagements commonly restrain them from making friends among the great; being confined, perhaps, to some humble and sequestered retirement: and thus men of superior abilities and very great integrity are often nearly lost to the publick, being obliged to pass almost the whole of their time in obscurity.

I doubt not but some just exceptions may occur to the Projects here proposed; but I suspect not more or greater than might be easily obviated or removed. Let the Plan, in its general view, be well considered, and due allowances made; and let not the rules, or at least the principles of them, be rejected altogether, because liable to some objections. The fabrick of the Church of England, when surveyed in all its parts, must certainly be acknowledged to be a very beautiful edifice; and I am aware, that however capable it may be thought of reform, yet it should not be touched but by a masterly and skilful hand. Something has already been done towards obviating one defect, the Non-residence of the Clergy: let not this part be overloaded, or sink into too much disrepute. Other measures might be tried, and probably with more and better success. These which I have suggested, appear to be well deserving the attention of the public mind: and, if in the approaching recess of Parliament, a Committee duly prepared and authorized were to examine into their merits, and digest their importance, some very considerable benefits might possibly redound to the State.

A Country Parish Priest.

Of the importance of the subject handled in my Correspondent's letter, no person can entertain a serious doubt; and I have given an immediate admission to his Letter, although he does not seem to require I should add, that such a subject does not easily fall into my plan. Yet, I shall be more than compensated for such a deviation, if its appearance in this part of Mr. Urban's communications shall have the effect to make it noticed by those to whom it is more particularly addressed. My Correspondent seems, in some degree, to be of the opinion which I have long entertained, that a Clergyman ought to rise by gradations, by length of service, or what in other departments is called seniority. And, in all probability, this plan would have long ago been adopted, if those in whose hands patronage is invested were to entertain the same high veneration for Religious Duty as they do for Military or Naval service, to which, I hope, without disrespect, it may be compared.

One remark only I shall beg leave to make on this subject, and it is a general one. The Clergy of the Church of England are not sufficiently respected. They do much for the State; but it may be questioned, whether the obligation is reciprocal. Whenever application is made to bring up their incomes to the standard of modern and expensive times; whenever a proposition is brought forward, in any shape, to

to better their condition; or whenever, in short, the Church becomes at all a subject for discussion; we have to remark an unusual degree of jealousy, a narrowness of mind, and sometimes a bandying of disrespectful epithets; all which seem to indicate an indifference to that which preserves principle, decorum, and order in society; and without which we should soon share the fate of those nations, in which Religion has been banished by the higher orders, or left to the casual support or neglect of the mob. When we hear the terms "Priest," and "High Priest," frequently used in debate or conversation, if we look attentively, we shall find that such epithets of contempt proceed from those, who, being conscious that themselves have long shaken off the substance, fancy they see among the rest of the world nothing but the shadow.

LETTER LI. ON PRISONS.

"All punishment supposes the infliction of pain; but pain is not the proper object of punishment. To punish merely for the sake of inflicting pain on the individual is, instead of the considerate humanity of a legislator, to exercise the ferocity of a savage."

Crit. Rev. Ser. 2. vol. XII. p. 99.

Sambrook Court, June 11.

Mr. Urban,

From the letters occasionally received, I am sensible that many Readers have had their attention excited by these periodical communications on the state of Prisons; and perhaps not one of them had previously formed any adequate idea of the misery of a large portion of their fellow-creatures. Could they have imagined that a poor debtor was frequently placed in a more miserable state than the worst criminal? That some, whilst living, were entombed in dungeons, that required candles to light the passages, and formed without chimneys for ventilation? That in the Debtors' County Prison the rooms are without bedding, or even straw to lie upon? That in 1803, there were two sick in a hired bed, one in the jaundice, and a fourth dying in a consumption; and that no medical aid or assistance had been extended to these objects? That no magistrate is said to have come there; nor is there any employment for the incarcerated mechanick or labourer?—Could any Englishman have suspected that these things existed in the polished and opulent city of Exeter? And what effects, except to give pain and misery, without the prospect of reformation and industry, are they calculated to produce? Can there be reformation of morals, where there is no Chaplain, nor any religious duties performed or encouraged? Can habits of industry be acquired where no employment or labour is promoted?—no magistrate to enforce the exercise of those duties, which their office empowers them to do?

Gentlemen of Exeter have formed a literary society, whose publications evince their learning and refinement. May their philosophical researches descend to the investigation of the cause and prevention of human infelicity! J. C. Lettsom.

Exeter. The City and County Gaol.—*Gaoler*, Richard Tarbart. Salary, £30. 10*s*. Fees, for debtors, 16*s*. 8*d*.; besides which the Under-sheriff demands 3*s*. for his *liberate*. No fees for felons.—For the conveyance of transports, 1*s*. *per* mile.—Garnish, for debtors, not yet abolished, 2*s*.—Chaplain, none.—Surgeon, Mr. *Walker*, for felons only. Salary, none; makes a bill.—Number of prisoners, Sept. 26, 1806, debtors, 4; felons, &c. 9.—Allowance, to debtors, see the Remarks; to felons and criminal prisoners, one pound and half of bread *per* day, sent from the baker's, and which I have always found of full weight.

Remarks:—This Prison is within the *South-gate*, from which it sometimes takes its name; and consists, amongst others, of two rooms in the Keeper's house, called the *Long room*, and the *Shoe*. The latter, it seems, was first denominated from a Shoe that was formerly suspended by a string from the iron-grated window towards the street, to solicit the charity of passengers; but the practice is now discontinued, by order of the Magistrates. This room is set apart for such debtors as bring their own beds, and pay sixpence *per* week.

The long-room is for the debtors to walk in, here being no court-yard. There are also nine other rooms,

rooms, to which the Gaoler furnishes beds and bedding, at from 3*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* *per* week, according to the ability of his prisoners.

It is a singular circumstance; but every week sixty penny loaves (weighing, Oct. 6, 1803, nine ounces and a half each) are sent to the debtors of this Gaol. If only one debtor, he has the whole batch: if more, they are equally divided amongst them. From what source they come was not known in the Gaol; but the Keeper gave me the following account:—Mr. and Mrs. Seldon's legacy, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Pengelly, 1*s.*: Mrs. Reed, 6*d.*; and the Chamber of Exeter, 1*s.* Total 5 shillings.

On the side of the gateway opposite to the Gaoler's apartments, are the three wards appropriated to the felons, dark, dirty, and offensive;—we went into them with lighted candles: they have no chimney for ventilation; no court-yard belonging to them; nor water, except what was brought by the Keeper, at his pleasure or convenience. Nothing could exceed the squalid wretchedness of the prisoners.

At my visit in 1803, I found the old Gaoler had been dismissed; a new one appointed; and windows were now made through the wall, which gave sufficient light, without the assistance of candles.

The cell for women (No. 1.) is 16 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 6, and only six feet high. It has barrack bedsteads, with two straw-in-sacking beds, and three rugs each; and is lighted by a window of three feet and an inch, by 2 feet 8 inches.

Cell No. 2, for men, is 9 feet 6, by 8 feet 9, and 12 feet 6 inches high; fitted up with two wooden bedsteads, straw-in-sacking beds, and rugs. The window of this cell is 2 feet 6 inches, by 2 feet.

No. 3, is also a cell for men, 18 feet 6, by 11, and 12 feet high, fitted up as the former, and lighted by a window of 3 feet, by 2 feet and an inch.

Over these miserable night-cells are two day-rooms; the one 17 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 9, and 13 feet 6 inches high, with a window 2 feet 5 by 2 feet; the other, 16 feet 3 by 9 feet, and only 6 feet 3 inches high, with a window of 2 feet 8 inches by 2 feet. Both these day-rooms have fire-places; and coals are allowed for them by the Chamber of Exeter during the six winter months. When prisoners are indulged with the use of these day-rooms, a trap-door is opened in the floor; and they ascend through it, by a ladder, from the cell below.

Besides the foregoing weekly allowance of bread to the debtors, the Taylor's Company give 1*s.* 4*d.* on every Easter Eve; and, at the same time, debtors receive from the *Chamber*, 36 penny loaves; and as many more at Christmas.

Two painted boards are here put up, containing memorials of sundry bequests: they are not dated, and one of them seems to be very antient, *viz.*

LEGACIES.

"A Memorial of certayne guyftes, to the yeerlie value of twenty poundes, geeven by *Laurence Seldon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, to be distributed by the Maior and Bayliffes of the Citie of *Exon*, for ever, as followeth:"

	s.	*d.*
"In bread, weeklie, to the poore prisoners in the Kinge's Gaole, neare the Castell of Exon.	0	6
[*Not paid these many years.*]		
"Prisoners in the Sherive's ward, Gaole, and county of the City of Exon.	2	6

The other memorial, on the second board, is thus:

"*Exon South Gate.*

"Mrs. Hester Reed gave six-pence a-week, for ever, to this Prison; to be paid out of a tenement called *Ven*, in the parish of *Cullumton*, and laid out in middling wheat bread, and distributed always to the prisoners in the *Shew* (Shoe)."

The following memorial is framed and hung up:

"*Francis Pengelly* of this City, apothecary, by deed, dated the 1st of January, 1700, gave two pounds twelve shillings a-year, to be laid out in bread, for the use of the debtors in this prison, for ever; issuing out of his estate called the Dolphin inn, and premises adjoining, situate in the parish of St. Mary Major, in the said City."

This estate was sold in 1805, and £1095. 19*s.* 6*d.* Three *per Cent.* Consolidated Annuities purchased with the

the produce, in the names of W. B. Kennaway, Thomas Smith, A. Tozer, and G. Gifford.

Debtors likewise receive ten shillings yearly from the Chamber of Exeter, on the Monday fortnight following St. Michael's day; ten shillings a-year from the Church, at the disposal of the Keeper; and sixpence a-year from the Lay-Vicars of the Church, the day their Court is held at *Woodberry*.

There is no memorial in the Prisons at Exeter of the following donations, mentioned in Richard Izacke's Alphabetical Register, &c. printed in 1736. Such valuable registers of persons' last wills, grants, &c. in other cities, would prevent the misapplication of many charities.

Reynold Hayne, in 1354, bequeathed all his lands and tenements lying in the suburbs of the said City, to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter there, for the relief of those imprisoned in the Common Gaol. This legacy appears to be lost.

William Paramore, by will, 22d February, 1570, bequeathed to the needy prisoners in the King's Gaol in Exeter, in the *South Gate* there, and in the Counters, to every of them, ten shillings for ever, yearly, to be paid out of his lands in the *Cook Row* in Exeter.

This is regularly paid to the prisoners in the South Gate.

Thomas Bridgeman, by will, 3d April, 1641, gave to the said City the sum of sixty pounds, to be continued as a perpetual stock; whereof the interest of forty pounds to be bestowed upon the prisoners in the Upper Prison; and the interest of the other twenty pounds to be bestowed upon the prisoners in the Lower Prison; and this likewise to continue for ever. This legacy appears to be lost.

Edward Young, D. D. 6th June, 1663, by will, gave twenty shillings a-year to the prisoners of the Castle, to be distributed by the Dean of Exeter, for the time being, on the 29th of May.

Transports in this Gaol have not the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week. Here is no bath, nor oven. The Gaol is but seldom *visited*. The Act for Preservation of Health is not exhibited: but the Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are written on paper, and stuck up. No rules and orders. It is not in the power of repairing to make this a good Prison; but it is to be hoped this opulent *City* will follow the example of the *County*, and build, ere long, a new one in its stead.

EXETER. The COUNTY PRISON for DEBTORS. — Gaoler, *Richard Rice*. Salary, £25. Garnish, prohibited by the Prison Rules, yet generally exacted by the prisoners. — Chaplain, none; nor any religious attentions whatever, notwithstanding the great number of persons here confined. — Surgeon, none.—Number of debtors, September 13, 1806, nineteen.—Allowance, at my first visits, none; but now, two shillings *per* week, in cases of extreme poverty, upon application made to the magistrates.

REMARKS:—This Prison, called the *Sheriff's Ward*, is in the parish of Saint Thomas the Apostle. The boundary-wall is of mud, with a thatch coping; except a small part of brick which fronts the street. It incloses about an acre of ground; and from the Turnkey's lodge to the Prison is a walk of 60 yards, shaded by a double row of large elms, and well supplied with water. For master's-side debtors there are seven rooms, with beds and bedding furnished by the Keeper, for which they pay as *per* Table: one of the rooms has seven beds, and two slept in each bed. Common-side debtors have six rooms, and each pays 6*d.* a-week; but neither bedding nor straw. Two were sick in bed; another had the jaundice, and a fourth in the last stage of a consumption, at my Visit in 1803, *without any medical assistance*. At the left entrance of the Prison is a room 19 feet by 18, which still retains the name of "*Church*;" the reading-desk remains, and on the walls are portions of Scripture; but it is now the common day-room. On the right of the passage is a room called the Pin-hole, with a fire-place and glazed-window, where debtors dress their provisions; and adjoining to it is the Strong-room, which has a fire-place and small glazed window, a barrack bedstead, but no bedding, nor even straw, to sleep upon. This is the only free ward in the Prison. The building is very

very old; the rooms dirty, and swarming with bugs. It is a fortunate circumstance, in so crowded a prison, that the court is spacious and airy. Here are Rules and Orders, signed by the under-sheriff only; but no attention is paid to them. There are constant broils between the Keeper and his guests, and it is difficult to determine where the fault most lies. The Gaoler says, *no magistrate ever comes there* without being sent for; and any one visiting this Prison must see the necessity of Rules and Orders, both for prisoners, and keepers, being fixed by the Legislature. The Gaoler adds, that his salary being so small, his whole dependance is on the hire of his beds, and prison fees. It is difficult to conceive the extreme wretchedness and misery this Gaol exhibits. The debtors (for the most part mechanicks and labourers) seem to be more unfortunate than criminal, and have an abundant claim to pity and relief. No employment, nor rooms to work in, if it were procured. One prisoner (Anne Fisher, who had been committed for contempt, Nov. 13, 1791) I saw here in 1803; but at my last visit she was discharged. J. Neild.

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

YOUR last, p. 380, contains some animadversions, by F. T. on certain passages of my "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," in relation to the claim of Sir Cecil Bishop to the Barony of Zouche of Haryngworth; I therefore request you will do me the favour of allotting room to a few remarks in answer to that anonymous personage.

F. T. asserts, that "had I read through the printed Case of Sir Cecil, I should have found, as the first signature to it, the name of Mr. Adam, the most celebrated Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom. Now, Mr. Urban, this is the very first time I ever heard (and I dare say the learned gentleman himself never heard it before) that Mr. Adam was the first Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom. That Mr. Adam possesses legal knowledge equal to any Counsel whomsoever, I do not dispute; for certain I am, that, with the most profound abilities, he combines the manners of a gentleman, superior to most of his contemporaries, and most assuredly above those of his panegyrist. Yet, in compliment to his high name and authority, I will not give up the assertion I have made in the "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," that Sir Cecil Bishop is not the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche now known to exist, for that Mr. Edward Long is one, and nearer in descent. Indeed, were I to give up this position, Mr. Adam, I am sure, would be surprised; and F. T. would laugh in his sleeve, to think that he had *done me* out of my opinion.

Had the assertion in Sir Cecil's Case been "that he was the *only Male Heir in the eye of the Law*," instead of "the *only Male Representative*," then F. T. might have had some foundation for the arrogance of the flimsy boast. But I rest upon the words themselves; and ask, if Mr. Edward Long was not a *Representative* of the Lord Zouche, for what reason was his name at all introduced into Sir Cecil's pedigree?—I do not think that Mr. Adam, or any other learned Counsel, would have advised an irrelevant name, for the purpose of surplusage; but most probably the sagacious Herald who prepared the same, imagined that the more names that were mentioned, the more his profundity of research and knowledge must be conspicuous. The fact however is, and undeniable, that every person descended from the two daughters and coheirs of the last Lord Zouche must have an interest in the Barony, though the interest of some one may be more immediate, and that of others remote, yet reversional or contingent.

Mr. Edward Long is not my hero, further than to support the truth of my position against F. T. the Hector of Mr. Robert Long's family; which position, if any of your Readers, Mr. Urban, have by them Sir Cecil Bishop's printed Case, or my "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," I am confident they will readily allow.

With regard to the absence of the Parish Register of the birth of William the son of Zouche Tate, and of Bartholomew the eldest son and heir of the said William Tate, I here maintain, that I think it singular and extraordinary that a person should have papers drawn up for an express purpose of such high importance as the claim to the Zouche Barony, and yet should have them deficient in such points as were the most essential and necessary, if such points had

had really occurred "*modo legitimo*." I have (if I recollect right) read, that a few years since, upon a trial for a considerable estate, a tomb-stone with an appropriate inscription was produced in Court to identify the descent of the plaintiff; but that the tomb-stone which had been prepared for the purpose, buried and then dug up again, turned out at last to be a fabrication, and was detected by the character of the legend not being duly typical to the æra at which it purported to have been erected. Indeed, had F. T. ever travelled the counties of Buckingham and Northampton, and made enquiry, he might have heard a current report which concurs with what he states I mean to insinuate, though I do not assert, in the passage alluded to.

I have only to add, that I perceive the chief object of F. T. is not so much to vindicate the cause of Sir Cecil Bishop, as to attack me for having presumed to take up a topick, and make a publication upon a subject which it is said ought only to be executed by those to whom "the study of genealogy professionally belongs;" one of whom, as I am informed, has been for 20 years past making collections for such a work, but has never yet favoured the publick with a specimen of his labours, and possibly never may, as he confesses his errors on revision so continually stare him in the face, that they strike him with awe and astonishment.

This letter, Mr. Urban, has been extended to a greater length than I at first intended, by reason that I wish F. T. to be fully informed I do not mean to enter into any literary warfare with him or any other person; and as such, not to intrude in future upon your columns, which I am sure can be appropriated much better to the information and entertainment of your numerous readers.

Yours, &c. T. C. Banks.

Mr. Urban, *May* 16.

THE peculiar difficulties to which the younger Clergy in the Diocese of St. David's are exposed, from the want of a proper professional education, have long been deeply regretted by the friends of the Established Religion. In consideration of the distance of the Diocese from the Universities; of the expences of residence incumbent on the most frugal œconomist; of the gradual discontinuance of the donations formerly granted by the Chapter of St. David's towards the maintenance of students from the Diocese at the University; the total want of all appropriated fellowships, scholarships, and even exhibitions, to the assistance of natives of the Diocese; and the general poverty of the Curates, which offers so inadequate a compensation for the advantages acquired, and the expences incurred, at the University, —the Bishops have dispensed with the usual academical education of candidates for orders, and have been contented to require a preparatory residence of four years at some licensed grammar-school under their own jurisdiction. Here the ability of the Masters, and the application of the Students, have been equally ineffectual: the attention of the one has been distracted by other avocations, and principally directed to his younger and more numerous pupils; while the others have been constrained by necessity to devote their time to the service of the Master and the instruction of the boys, rather than to their own immediate studies. The consequence is obvious; clerical education has been very imperfectly provided; theological knowledge very moderately acquired; the young Curate has entered on his ministry with preparation much inferior to those of his adversaries whether infidel or heretic; the followers of the Methodist and Baptist itinerant have increased; and the cause of the Establishment has very visibly declined.

These circumstances occupied the early attention of the Society instituted in the year 1804 for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's; of which Society one express object is to facilitate the means of education to young men intended for the Ministry of the Church of England in this Diocese, and educated in the Diocese. They accordingly appropriated a certain portion of their funds to the purpose of clerical education; from which they offered small honorary prizes to such boys as should acquit themselves most creditably in a certain specific examination, and granted an exhibition of ten pounds a year for the maintenance of a scholar for four years, after the age of 19 years complete, at Yshadmeirie, a school long established, and ably conducted.

conducted. The increasing funds of the Society were in July 1806 sufficient for the maintenance of four such exhibitions, when it was proposed to build lodging - rooms for them at Yshadmeirie. This design was from local difficulties abandoned; and, in its stead, the plan of a more extensive establishment was adopted, which not aspiring to the dignities, the privileges, the emoluments, or the other pre-eminent benefits of an University, might rise above the elementary knowledge of a school, and might engage the undivided attention of a master and three assistants, who should direct the students in a regular course of professional studies, and deliver to them distinct courses of lectures:

1. On Theology, on Christian Morals, and on the Duties of the Clerical Profession;
2. On Languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin;
3. On Elocution, and the Study of the English and Welsh Languages;
4. On Church History, on Church Establishments, with especial reference to our own Church, and on the existing Laws relative to the Church.

For the seat of this intended seminary, Llanddewi Brefi, in Cardiganshire, has been selected; because it is part of a manor belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, who is willing to concur in granting to the Society ground for the necessary buildings, garden, &c. and because stone and timber, fuel and water, may easily be procured in the neighbouring mountains. Llanddewi Brefi also recommends itself as a place of education for the Ministry by the healthiness of its situation, by its exclusion from populous society, by its centrical position with respect to the Diocese, by its containing a spacious Church capable of accommodating a numerous congregation, and lastly, by its being the site of an antient cathedral and seat of learning, the dissolution of which, and of St. Mary's College at St. David's, and of a similar foundation at Abergwili, at the Reformation, without the endowment of any equivalent establishment, so very materially contributes to the necessity of the proposed institution.

To accomplish this design of the Society, to defray the expences of constructing the requisite apartments, to secure the permanence of a competent salary to the masters, and to provide for the maintenance of the students, very considerable sums of money will be required. While, however, the Society pledge themselves to a most œconomical expenditure of the benefactions which they may receive, they confidently look forward to the liberal patronage of the publick, in the cause of learning, charity, and religion; more especially do they solicit the assistance of the learned and benevolent Clergy of the United Kingdom, whose acquirements may best teach them to appreciate the value, and remedy the want, of a professional education. They also anticipate a zealous encouragement of their endeavours from all who partake of the patrimony of the Church within the Diocese, whether incumbents, sinecure rectors, or impropriators; and while they remember the known attachment of the Welsh to the prosperity of their native land, they presume on the contribution of the many who, in every part of the United Dominions, pursue the path to honour and to fortune; and while they contemplate the spirit of improvement which reigns throughout the Principality, they cannot but indulge the hope that the interests of the rising Clergy of the Diocese of St. David's will not pass without regard or without relief.

LETTER III.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE SMALL-POX AND COW-POCK.

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.

VIRG. Æn. v. 127.

IT must be admitted that the preceding letters afford strong evidence of the advantages of the Cow-pock; for, however some might have doubted the utility of the discovery of Jenner, the more recent discoveries of Dr. Moseley and Dr. Rowley are calculated to silence every objection as to the subsequent benefits which have resulted from the primary discovery; nevertheless, in order to acquire the means of accurate decision, candour claims attention to the arguments which the opponents are entitled to state.

In this class, John Birch, esq. appears to be one of the most prominent agents in support of the old *regime* of the Small-pox; insomuch, that one profound argument alone promul-

promulgated by him is deemed sufficient to overturn the whole fabrick of Vaccination, and to establish decisively the superior merits of the Small-pox, which cannot be given more cogently than in his own words*:

"That in the populous part of the Metropolis, where the abundance of children exceed the means of providing food and raiment for them; this pestilential disease is considered as a merciful provision on the part of Providence, to lessen the burthen of a poor man's family."

It may, indeed, be suggested by some, that a charge on Providence of creating children for the purpose of destroying them by a painful and horrible disease, is scarcely reconcileable to the attributes of divine goodness. The mode recommended by Malthus† of preventing the population of poor children, by denying the poor man the consolation of an helpmate, appears somewhat more humane, though less likely to be adopted; if that be humanity which debars the poor from the only enjoyment which they can possess in common with the rich. It might also be doubted as to its utility in promoting national prosperity, as some have represented the poor as the greatest blessing in every country‡, under an idea that whoever earns more by labour, either by sea or by land, than he consumes for his subsistence, contributes in that proportion to national wealth, the source of national prosperity, as well as of the comforts and luxuries of life; and that, were not the poor allowed to breed in future, and the remainder or spawn of those living to be killed off, the rich would become the poor; or, in other words, be compelled to do that for themselves which the poor had heretofore done for them§. This transmutation, however, like Moseley's Pasiphaës, and Rowley's Minotaurs, would be attended with singular advantages to the higher ranks, or those who were before privileged to enjoy the luxuries of life without personal labour, by rendering them industrious and useful members of the community; and certainly happier, by preventing indolence, and all the miseries of *ennui*, or of having nothing to do, for *Le travail du corps delivre depeines de l'esprit; et c'est ce qui rend les pauvres heureuses*‖.

On the first revolution, or metamorphosis, there might be some difficulty in finding employments appropriate to their qualifications and former habits; but in many stations the changes would be easy and soon familiar; as might be exemplified by the following transmutations. Thus the ladies of fashion, who are incessantly engaged in routs and crowded parties, would be *at home* as bar-maids in hotels and other crowded places, whilst Miss in her teens might prepare whip-syllabubs and other trifles.

Men of rank, who have been addicted to the turf, would of course become jockeys, post-boys, grooms, and rough riders. Those in the Upper House of Parliament might gain a subsistence by making Court Almanacks and Pension-lists.

The members of the Lower House would prove excellent auctioneers, from experience in the sale of boroughs; as well as fashionable tailors, from having acquired the art of turning old cloaths, and making them fit like new ones.

The learned professions would variously find means of support. The lawyers, from their knowledge in catching sprats and gudgeons, would turn into fishermen. Physicians,

* Serious Reasons for uniformly opposing Vaccination. Lond. 1807, ed. 2, p. 28.

† Malthus on Population; who says, "If a child is born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents, on whom he has a just demand, and if the society do not want his labour, he has no claim of right to the smallest portion of food; and in fact has no business to be where he is."

‡ Colquhoun on Indigence.

§ Considering that it has been a prevailing opinion, "that the lower orders of the people are the bees that collect the honey, upon which the whole hive must be subsisted" (Crit. Rev.) it seems strange that there should appear in many a prominent disposition to lessen the number of the labouring poor. Would it not prove more beneficial to a nation, were the system of the Areoi of Otaheite adopted, as described by Capt. Cook? If I recollect rightly, they were a privileged order of rank, who were sanctioned by custom to associate with certain privileged ladies, whose offspring were killed soon after the birth, to prevent the too great increase of this high order. If any mother had sufficient tenderness to save the life of her child, she was degraded from her former rank.

‖ Rochefoucault.

among

among whom there are so many old women, might be employed as nurses; and some would naturally become undertakers, as a congenial profession. The beneficed clergy are too big for the funnel of a chimney; but as they know something of the good things of this, as well as of the other world, they might be usefully engaged as *restaurateurs*, and keepers of eating-houses.

The high-flown singers, Catalani, Billington, Storace, and Braham, might distinguish themselves in the Cries of London, and rival even those of Venice.

As a matter of domestic œconomy, the Small-Pox doubtless entails the most important advantages; for as a family of children is an heavy expence in the present times, this pestilential disease, by destroying half of them, renders living much easier; and as to the charge of burying them, it is only for once, and the little creatures sleep quietly in their graves, and give no trouble afterwards. It is likewise a great saving also to the parishes, which have already expended throughout England only 10,000*l.* for coffins for the poor who have died by the Small Pox during the last year; and 20,000 poor children being thus got rid of, must prove a great saving in future; and if those who recover should be blind, or have the king's evil, and cannot work, it would be no great hardship to the parishes, which save so much by deaths, to maintain the survivors; and then the poor little deformed and blind creatures might live comfortably in a workhouse, exempt from labour for daily subsistence, and depend like its other denizens, upon the industry of others. In a moral point of view, the Small-pox possesses peculiar and decided advantages. It might appear invidious, whilst on this subject, to raise one sex on the degradation of the other; but it may perhaps be candidly admitted, that if the female sex be not more volatile, they possess at least a share of levity, and if they are less ambitious, they do not lack vanity, which has been increased wherever the Cow-pock has prevailed, which, by preserving their beauty, may have augmented their pride. The Small-pox, by marring the softness and smoothness of feature, may render them less admirers of their personal charms; and when they can no longer fascinate by external allurements, they may be led to cultivate the mind, and thus become better housewives. The young men will thus be induced to prefer virtue to beauty, and lasting esteem will supersede temporary passion. Hence the danger to female virtue would be prevented in proportion to the extinction of the Cow-pock; though it has been asserted by some chaste old maids, that the young misses are in more danger from leaving off stiff and long-peaked stays, than even from the Cow Pock; and that, since this fashion took place, there is scarcely a pretty girl any better than she should be.

J. C. Mottles.

Tolator, June 10, 1808.

Mr. Urban, *May* 19.

I CANNOT avoid offering you my sentiments on the very extraordinary Bill now before Parliament, called the Stipendiary Curates Bill.

As a friend to that respectable body of men, the Curates, I am ready to allow that they ought to have liberal salaries; that is, stipends sufficient to maintain their families in credit, and gain them respect in their parishes; but have not the late Acts of Parliament done this? If I mistake not, by them a Curate having the care of a large living is entitled to a 5th part of that living, and one serving a smaller to £.75 a year, and the parsonage-house. I know not what Mr. Perceval means by the Bill, but it seems to me to be giving a death-blow to the independence of the Incumbents. [See our Review, p. 528.]

The misfortune is, that when any Bill relating to the Clergy is brought into the House, it passes without being considered, as there is nobody to represent the Clergy in the Lower House, and no one to regard their interest. In the case in question, only that respectable nobleman Lord Porchester spoke to the purpose; and I am sure he merits the thanks of the Clergy.

If the Legislature consider the matter properly, they must acknowledge that they are highly obliged to the Incumbents of the different parishes for stemming the tide of disaffection which had begun to break forth some years ago. I say *Incumbents*; for they,

they, as having *fixed* interest in their country, exerted themselves accordingly. They pay their taxes chearfully, and more in proportion than any other part of the landed property, as theirs are only life-estates and liable to great reductions; and are assiduous to keep order and decorum in their respective parishes. And what is their recompence; but to have Bills continually intruded into the House, which, if they do not tend to sow discord between the Rector or Vicar and his Curate, at least do not promote that harmony between them, so necessary to the good of the parish.

If the Incumbent has all the responsibility, and a great one it is, let him not lose the few privileges he has, the principal of which is appointing his own Curate.

The present Bill is putting power into the hands of the Bishops, which I am persuaded they do not want. I trust Mr. Perceval is not aware of the consequences of it. Whom does he mean to favour by it? If the Curates, he may be assured they will ultimately be hurt by it, as none but they who are obliged to it from infirmity or particular circumstances will have any: thus many will be thrown on the Legislature to provide for.

If the residence of the Clergy is aimed at by this Bill, the Residence Bill is sufficient, and it will be found that farther compulsory measures will have no good effect.

The situation of the beneficed Clergy of this Country has been enviable, but is no longer so; the continual Bills introduced to destroy their independence are extremely vexatious; and if this should pass, it will be better to be a Curate than an Incumbent.

I say again, that I would wish every Clergyman who is so unfortunate as not to have preferment, to have a liberal salary, a salary fully proportioned to the dearness of provisions; but if it is thought right to increase them in this rapid and unheard-of manner, the Legislature should do it; nor will it be the worst money they advance.

It should also be remembered, that an Incumbent from various reasons can seldom get what is due to him; but the Curate is sure of his salary.

In short, this Bill, by striking at the root of the privileges of the Clergy, reduces the Rectors and Vicars to a dependent state, and makes the Curates independent of their employers; and if it passes, parents had better bring up their children to a mechanic trade than educate them for the Church.

Yours, &c. PHILECCLESIA.

M. URBAN, *May* 21.

PERMIT me to make some additions to the account given in your Magazine, p. 273, of the late Mr. Serjeant Hill. He was of an antient family, and descended from Sir John Hill of Hounston, in the County of Somerset, knight, who died about the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third; as appears by an office of inquest, taken in the same reign, 1341. Your statement of the number of his children and grand-children is correct. He had two daughters: the one married T. C. Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe Malsover, Lieut.-colonel in the Northamptonshire Militia; the other married the Hon. William Cockayne, youngest son of the late, and heir presumptive of the present Viscount Cullen, of Rushton-hall, in the County of Northampton. I knew the Serjeant very well for many years, and have been in habits of intimacy with the different members of his family a considerable time; but never heard the anecdote of his disliking that Mrs. Hill should assume the additional name of Medlycott, or that he had the smallest objection to her signing or being called by it. An Act of Parliament, pursuant to a clause in the will of her father, was obtained, empowering her to take the name, and use the arms, of Medlycott only; and the Serjeant was too scrupulous an observer of laws and ordinances, not to wish that the statute should be strictly complied with. From his early youth he was strongly attached to literary pursuits; and when at Cambridge, a great favourite with the famous blind professor Sanderson, who often declared that he would prove one of the greatest proficients in the mathematicks this country ever produced, if he devoted his studies to that science. All who were acquainted with him concur in opinion, that, amidst his numerous eccentricities, he was a man of most unimpeachable character,

character, retentive memory, deep erudition, and profound knowledge of the Laws and Constitution of his Country. He was also an excellent classical scholar, and often said of himself, that he did not read *multa*, but *multum*. Until he approached towards the conclusion of life, he was blessed with an uninterrupted state of good health, to the preservation of which he was always peculiarly attentive. May the remembrance of his talents, his probity, and virtues, live when every recollection of his oddities has perished!

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

WITH what grateful emotions does the enlightened mind contemplate its vast obligations to the benefactors of mankind! to those philosophers, scholars, and moralists, whose deep and laborious researches have so largely contributed to our mental culture! What secret stores of knowledge have they not unfolded? How many facilities of acquiring wisdom and science have they not furnished? How have they enlarged the faculties of the human mind! Grateful for the labours of such exalted characters, nations have vied with each other in doing them honour. What then is our surprize and regret, that the immortal John Locke, one of the greatest philosophers, and best of men, that this or any other age or country ever produced, is in the land of his fathers neglected, unhonoured, and undistinguished by any monumental pile! But can his name or his worth be forgotten? Or shall we be satisfied that the name of a Locke should only be embalmed in our grateful recollection? That he should have been neglected for more than a century, is at once matter of regret and astonishment. To do justice to his exalted memory, and as a stimulus to others who labour in the mines of knowledge, and who are anxious for human improvement, to redeem the honour of our Country, and prove to the enlightened world our love of virtue and sense of national obligation, at length we resolve to raise a monument to his fame. The Committee for carrying into effect the above dignified object have, through the channel of the newspapers, published their intentions. Subscriptions of two guineas and upwards, we understand, will be received at the Literary Fund Office, the use of which has been generously offered to the Committee for the purpose, and where the model of the intended monument may be viewed by the publick. Yours, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF LOCKE.

P. S. The Committee have also signified that each subscriber is to have an elegant engraving of the monument, and that subscribers of five guineas shall be presented with a medal executed by the celebrated Mr. Bolton of Soho, with the head of Locke, and on the reverse a representation of the monument; and those of ten guineas the same in silver.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

IN Barber's Tour, &c. 1803, page 160, we read under Glamorganshire, South Wales: "Not far from Ewenny, on the sea-coast, is Dunraven House or Castle * * * * at length fell to the Vaughans, the last of whom (as tradition relates) was such an unprincipled wretch, that he set up lights, and used other devices to mislead seamen, in order that they might be wrecked on his manor. But his crimes did not escape punishment: for it is said that three of his sons were drowned in one day by the following accidents. Within sight of the house is a large rock called the *Swancor*, dry only at low water, to which two of the sons went in a boat to divert themselves; but not taking care to fasten their vessel, on the rising of the tide it was washed away, and they were left to the horrors of their fate—inevitable, as the family had no other boat, nor was their any other in the neighbourhood. Their distress was seen from the house; and in the confusion, their infant brother being left alone, fell into a vessel of whey, and was drowned, almost at the same instant with the other two."

The Law-books, by the punishments marked against certain crimes, prove plain enough that such crimes have been committed. See Stat. 22 Geo. II. c. 19, for enforcing the Laws against persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked goods, and for the relief of persons suffering losses thereby; whereby it is enacted (among other things) that persons convicted

convicted of plundering, stealing, &c. shipwrecked goods, &c. or of obstructing the escape of any person from a wreck, or of putting out false lights to bring any ship or vessel into danger, shall suffer *death*. NAUTA.

MR. URBAN, *June* 4.

YOUR Correspondents H. S. p. 222, and Animadvertator, p. 284, with a sort of pedantic astonishment express their admiration at the advertisement of manuscript sermons; and the latter asks, with an affected sneer, in what newspaper is it to be found? He must be no great reader of newspapers; for it is in many, and particularly the Cambridge Chronicle. Now perhaps, Sir, these gentlemen are very learned divines, and composers of very learned sermons, and very eloquent deliverers of the same; though I should rather think it more probable that they are either pedantic schoolmasters, or bawlers of nonsense in conventicles. But, whoever they are, I dare say many of their hearers would be as well pleased, and quite as much edified, with passages from Barrow or Beveridge, and many others; and surely they may be uttered with as much feeling and animation as any thing these learned gentlemen can produce. I conceive, Sir, the chief end of preaching is to edify and instruct; and surely it can be no presumption to say, that it can be done as well or better by extracts from our old learned Divines, as by anything a person can ordinarily produce of his own. If they hear not the divine truths of the Gospel so eloquently illustrated by our most excellent predecessors in this way, by far the major part of our congregations are never likely to hear them thus at all: and the preacher himself must be cold indeed, who is not warmed by the eloquence of Barrow and others, and of course more likely to deliver himself with more animation, than by uttering any crude, undigested stuff of his own. I am supported in my sentiments upon this subject by men, I will venture to say, at least as wise as your correspondents; viz. Addison, in the Spectator, No. 106, to whom I shall hereafter revert; and Dr. Glasse, who has very lately published 15 sermons abridged, and modernized from Bishop Beveridge, and approves of introducing such discourses into the pulpit. These, to be sure, are not manuscripts; but these gentlemen seem to *flout and scout* introducing anything into the pulpit but your own compositions, and particularly the tame manner of reading what others have written: but why in a tamer manner than what you write yourself? I cannot better conclude than with the passage of Addison I have before referred to. Speaking of Sir Roger going on with his story about his chaplain: "The gentleman we were talking of," says he, "came up to us; and upon the Knight's asking him who preached to-morrow (for it was Saturday night) told us, the Bishop of St. Asaph in the morning, and Dr. South in the afternoon. He then shewed us a list of his preachers for the whole year; where I saw with a great deal of pleasure Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Sanderson, Dr. Barrow, Dr. Calamy, with several living authors, who have published discourses of practical divinity. I no sooner saw this venerable man in the pulpit, but I very much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice; for I was so charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery, as well as with the discourses he pronounced, that I think I never passed any time more to my satisfaction. A sermon repeated after this manner, is like the composition of a poet in the mouth of a graceful actor. I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would follow this example; and instead of wasting their spirits in laborious compositions of their own, would endeavour after a handsome elocution, and all those other talents that are proper to enforce what has been penned by greater masters. This would be not only more easy to themselves, but more edifying to the people." W.

MR. URBAN, *June* 3.

SOME communications having lately been made to you under the initials I. M. P. which have been applied to me, as answering to J. P. M. transposed, I feel myself compelled to declare that I am not the writer of the papers alluded to, neither have I the least knowledge of the author *.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

* We know these Correspondents to be different persons. EDIT.

86. *Memoirs of* Josias Rogers, *Esq. Commander of His Majesty's Ship* Quebec. *By the late* William Gilpin, *M. A. Prebendary of* Salisbury, *and Vicar of* Boldre, *in* New Forest. *Published by his Trustees, for the Benefit of his School at* Boldre. 8vo. Cadell *and* Davies.

THE British Character glows in this short specimen of British Biography; whose Author takes every opportunity of impressing it on sympathetic minds, whether by recital of Britons saving the lives of their Countrymen or their Enemies. Mercy like this is the true companion of Bravery. It makes the bosom glow with a generous flame, which excludes all resentment. It fixes a smile even on the rugged features of War.

We have other kind of traits in this true Hero—those of gratitude to GOD, and duty to his Relations and his Country; and "his merits always went beyond their recompence."

If the present Review appears pregnant with gratitude and feeling, be it remembered as a monument which the Writer of it is proud to consider as erected to both.

87. Cordiner's *Description of* Ceylon. *(Concluded from p.* 434.)

THE interior of the country is entirely destitute of roads, for which paths overgrown by bushes, and rendered imperfect by the rapid vegetation of the soil, are wretched substitutes. Wheeled carriages are consequently useless beyond the boundaries of the British territory; and even the palanquins of the natives are forced with difficulty through the thickets.

The revenue, according to Mr. Cordiner, is very inadequate to the expenditure; the deficit payable from the Treasury being £.103,400; who allows £.40,000 as the profit of the pearl fishery, and £.60,000 paid annually by the East India Company for cinnamon; and asserts that the remainder of the receipts proceed from rent of land, markets, fisheries, taxes on Moors and *Chitties*, arrack-shops, cock-fighting, wearing of jewels, and duties on various articles of export and import. Almost all the rice raised pays a tithe of the crop to Government; gardens are taxed in money; but some lands are exempt by the *cast* of their owners. 629 small vessels cleared out from Columbo in 1802; the duty on the export of Areka nuts was £.12,268; the calico or cloth imported was valued at £.51,650; 137,337 bags of rice, exclusive of the same article in the husk, were entered duty-free; and the total of the duties in the above year was £.19,160 sterling. Before 1802 Ceylon was under the controul of the East India Company, but is now a Royal government, and, with all the disadvantages enumerated, is a most important acquisition, and may be made more productive by judicious management, besides being essential to the security of our other possessions in India.

We have thought it necessary to give the preceding abstract of the Author's general description of Ceylon, in order to shew the nature and probable future advantages of the island. It now remains for us to examine the manner in which the subject has been treated, and to point out such passages as are of particular interest. Mr. C. pays a handsome compliment to the memory of Capt. Robert Knox, who wrote a most accurate account of Ceylon 126 years past, by introducing a long extract from his work; and adds, "This book did not fall into my hands until after my own description was finished; and it is a matter of curiosity to observe how much they agree when they treat of the same subjects. Whatever extracts are made from it in this work may be considered as entitled to implicit credit."

In the entertaining description of Columbo which follows, we are informed by Mr. C. that it is extremely regular and beautiful, with double rows of trees in the streets, and *verandes* or piazzas before the houses, on which the communication for walking is only interrupted by balustrades. The trees have a dense foliage; are evergreen, and bear yellow blossoms, at certain periods, as large as tulips; they belong to the species of the *portia* or *hibiscus populneus*, and are planted in grass-plats, interspersed with flowers, before the piazzas. The houses are built of stone, lime, and clay, and "in general have only one floor. There are a few, however, of two stories, which are much esteemed, and command charming prospects. The plan according

cording to which the houses are laid out is almost uniform throughout the island. The pavement of the *veranda* is ascended by a flight of from six to twelve steps. A passage, which is sometimes large enough to form a comfortable sitting-room, runs through the middle of the house. On each side of this is one apartment; and behind these a hall as long as the house, which may be from 40 to 100 feet. From the centre of this a portico or back *veranda* projects; and from each side of it ranges of offices extend at right angles to the main building;" a wall at the end thus forms an oblong court, containing a well of bad water; and the pavement is of brick. The best houses have a back door; but there are many which, having only the front, the master who keeps a horse is under the necessity of leading him through the passage and dining-room to the stable. In numbers of the habitations the rooms are open to the bare beams and tiles of the roof, which some persons conceal by spreading calico under them, and adding a drapery by way of cornice. When the English arrived, they found the windows generally glazed; but the glass has been removed for Venetian blinds in many instances. Their guests are entertained in long halls, sometimes to the number of 50 or 80; and the apartment is ventilated during dinner by a *punka*, which "is an oblong frame of wood, covered with white muslin, and is hung by ropes along the centre of the room, the lower part of it being about six feet above the floor. The dining-table is placed under it, so that the perpendicular frame, if lowered down, would bisect it lengthwise; and every person present partakes of its influence. Cords are fastened to two or more cross-bars in the frame, and united to one rope in the centre, by which the *punka* is drawn backward and forward, with a motion like that of a pendulum." General Macdowall introduced this luxury in 1799, from Calcutta.

The church in the fort is roofless, through bad workmanship; yet divine service was performed in it at half past six o'clock in the morning, till the persons attending were fairly driven out by frequent wettings, and went to the government-house, where the pitiless shower still trickled on them through a worn-out though not fallen roof. The spacious hall of this building, Mr. C. observes, "was often decorated as a ball-room, and served, at one time, both as a court of judicature and a church; 800 soldiers frequently attended divine service in it. Psalms and anthems were played and sung by the bands of his Majesty's regiments, which still supply both vocal and instrumental musick."

The interment of Governor Van Anglebeck, by torch-light, Sept. 3, 1799, attended by a group of mourners in black gowns, all the European gentlemen of the settlement, and a crowd of natives, took place without any funeral ceremonies or prayers; and when the body was deposited in the vault, by the side of his wife, whose skeleton appeared through a glass in the lid of her coffin, a crier, elevated on a tomb, "proclaimed that nothing more remained to be done, and that the company might retire." This we suppose to be the result of the then prevailing opinions in France, of death being an eternal sleep, &c.

A remarkably neat Plan of Columbo faces p. 40.

The manner in which the females use cow-dung as an ointment for their faces, necks, and arms, and their spreading it on the floors of the *verandas* with their hands, gives a disgusting picture; but we feel great pleasure in transcribing the following paragraph: "The dwellings of the poorer classes, both on the coast and in the interior of the island, *are larger, better constructed, and more comfortable, than those of the indigent inhabitants of any other country within the Tropicks.* Many of the hamlets around Madras exhibit the human species in a state of greater poverty and more apparent wretchedness than a person in Europe can easily imagine. Their huts are formed of straw, or leaves, in the shape of a tent, so small that they must bend to creep into them, and can then only remain in a sitting or sleeping posture. Their situation is still more uncomfortable, in the midst of a sandy plain, without a friendly tree or blade of grass to allay the intense fervour of a burning sun."

We should far exceed the limits of a review were we to notice every interesting

teresting circumstance related in these very excellent volumes, which have evidently been the result of close observation, tempered by a strong judgment. Perhaps there is no part of them which more decidedly deserves attention than the account of the progress of religion and learning under the government of the Dutch, who gave a noble example, in those points, to the British, now happily followed and improved upon. Mr. Cordiner thus speaks of a visitation of the schools in his diocese by a Dutch pastor: "On the occasion of his visitation the pastor was welcomed by the natives as a messenger of glad tidings, and treated with marks of real hospitality, as well as of high veneration and respect. A temporary building, of simple structure, was erected for his accommodation, and a table spread with fruits for his refreshment. Sheets of white calico were laid upon the ground before the door, and all the way leading from the resting-house to the school or church; and on each side an extensive curtain of palm-leaves, in the form of a fringe, was suspended from the boughs of trees. White muslin covers were likewise thrown over the desk and pulpit, and the stand for holding the baptismal water. A large congregation attended in their best apparel. The children were ranged in the front lines. The minister began the business of the day by worshiping God, and preaching to the people. Then took place the examination of the school; a business which was conducted by the catechist of the district, under the direction of the pastor. The higher classes answered questions relative to the Catechism of D'Outreir, and the Twelve Articles of the Creed. The lower classes repeated the Catechism and Prayers. The elder boys read a portion of the printed Cingalese Bible, and wrote with a stylus on slips of the palmyra leaf. The younger boys wrote with their fingers in sand spread upon a bench; and, as they formed the different characters, they sung their names and particular marks by which they are distinguished. The girls are neither taught to read nor write; but they must be able to repeat a certain number of Prayers, and to explain the Catechism and Creed before they obtain permission to be married. After the examination of the youth was finished, the catechist questioned grown persons who desired baptism; and as many of them as were found qualified were admitted to the benefit of that sacred institution. At the same time a great number of infants were baptised. The marriage ceremony was performed to a large circle of parishioners. All those who had been duly prepared received the holy communion. The registers were written. The usual salutations again passed between the minister and his people, and the visitation ended."

On the neighbouring coasts of Point de Galle large quantities of white coral is found, and "great part of the fortification is built of it; and we often discern, beneath our feet, a variety of beautiful specimens forming part of the pavement. On rocks close to the shore are seen trees of coral, in complete perfection, as large and elegant as any where produced. But their texture is so delicate that the utmost care is necessary in packing them to be conveyed without injury from one place to another."

Mr. Cordiner gives a most animated account of the elephant hunt, which we strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers. "The grandeur of the sight here displayed seems principally to proceed from the crowd of elephants assembled in so confined a compass, the enormous size of those noble quadrupeds, the danger of subduing them, and the striking specimen which it affords of the wonders that can be accomplished by human genius. No description, no engraving, can produce the singular impressions which proceed from the original spectacle. Even a just conception of so magnificent a sight cannot be conveyed by representing the whole process in one view." This we in some measure deny; and prove our denial by referring to Mr. C's beautiful drawing, engraved by Medland, and inserted in vol. I. p. 233.

The long account of the pearl fishery is very amusing, and affords much information. "About the end of October, in the year preceding a pearl fishery, when a short interval of fine weather prevails, between the breaking-up of the South-west and the setting-in of the North-east monsoons, an examination of the banks takes

takes place. In this service nine boats are employed; in each of which is one pilot, or arripanaar, two divers, and about eight sailors. The English superintendant, or inspector of the banks, takes his station in the boat of the head arripanaar, who has exercised this profession from his infancy, and received it, like almost all occupations in India, in hereditary succession from his father. These boats repair in a body to each bank, and having, by frequent diving, ascertained its situation, they take from it 1000 or 2000 oysters as a specimen. Persons conversant in this business are able to tell, from external appearance, whether the oysters are of a proper age to yield the usual quantity of pearls. But, in order to ascertain their produce with certainty, the oysters are opened, the pearls carefully collected, sorted, and valued. If the produce of 1000 oysters be worth £.3 sterling, a good fishery may be expected; for the examination of one or two thousand oysters of a particular bank and crop is sufficient to afford a correct idea of the produce of all the others on that spot. In going over the pearl-banks, oysters are found coming forward, in different crops, from the age of one year to that of seven, the period of their maturity. An oyster of the former class is not larger than the nail of a man's thumb; but one of the latter is nearly as large as the palm of the hand. At the age of from four to five years the tool or small seed pearls only are found in the oyster; after that period they rapidly increase in size, until the oyster arrives at maturity; in which state it remains but a short time, and then sickens and dies. The result of the inspection is published in such a manner as to enable persons intending to speculate in the concern to judge of the probability of success." The manner of diving for the oyster is extremely curious. "The boat-people are raised from their slumbers by the noise of horns and tom-toms (drums), and the firing of a field-piece, generally before midnight, when the land-wind is favourable. The noise and confusion of collecting and embarking upwards of 6000 people in the darkness of night may be more easily conceived than described. After going through their various ablutions and incantations, they set their sail, guided by the pilot-boats; and when they have approached the bank, they cast anchor, and wait the dawn of day. With the first appearance of light they again get under weigh, and every boat chuses its own ground, and drops its anchor around the sloop and the different flags. About half past six or seven o'clock, when the rays of the sun begin to emit some degree of warmth, the diving commences. A kind of open scaffolding, formed of oars and other pieces of wood, is projected from each side of the boat; and from it the diving-tackle is suspended, three stones on one side, and two on the other. The diving-stone hangs from an oar, by a light country rope and a slip-knot, and descends about five feet into the water. It is a stone of 56lb. weight, of the shape of a sugar-loaf. The rope passes through a hole in the top of the stone; above which a strong loop is formed, resembling a stirrup-iron, to receive the foot of the diver. The diver wears no cloaths, except a slip of calico about his loins; swimming in the water, he takes hold of the rope, and puts one foot into the loop on the top of the stone. He remains in this perpendicular position for a little time, supporting himself by the motion of one arm. Then a basket, formed of a wooden hoop and network, suspended by a rope, is thrown into the water to him, and into it he places his other foot. Both the ropes of the stone and basket he holds for a little time in one hand. When he feels himself properly prepared, and ready to go down, he grasps his nostrils with one hand, to prevent the water from rushing in; with the other gives a sudden pull to the running-knot suspending the stone, and instantly descends."

The prints in these volumes are chiefly aquatints, by Medland, and beautifully executed; the subjects are uniformly interesting; but the following are particularly so, and serve as indexes to the most attractive matter: Cingalese dresses; Cingalese alphabet; Candian dresses; temple of Buddha, at Arandera; the statue of Buddha; Cingalese temple; Mulgeerelenna, a rock; the talipot tree; carrying the sacred book; Trincomalee; Fort Ostenburg; a column of rock

rock resembling a statue; banyan tree; pagoda of Ramisseram, and the hanging-bridge.

We shall pass over the military details, and the account of the embassy to Candy, with merely recommending them to the notice of our Readers, as it is impossible to do justice to those articles within our limits. We cannot, however, conclude without expressing the pleasure we have experienced in performing the duty of censors on Mr. Cordiner's work, which we candidly acknowledge seems far beyond the well-founded exceptions of the critick, and entitled to great praise.

88. *Travels in* Asia *and* Africa; *including a Journey from* Scanderoon *to* Aleppo, *and over the Desert to* Bagdad *and* Bussora; *a Voyage from* Bussora *to* Bombay, *and along the Western Coast of* India; *a Voyage from* Bombay *to* Mocha *and* Suez, *in the* Red Sea; *and a Journey from* Suez *to* Cairo *and* Rosetta, *in* Egypt. *By the late* Abraham Parsons, *Esq. Consul and Factor-Marine at* Scanderoon. Longman *and Co.* 1808. *In one Volume. 4to.*

MR. PARSONS, the author of these interesting Travels, was the son of a Captain in the Navy, and educated for the same service. In his earlier days he commanded several different merchant-vessels; and, in the course of the voyages he made in them, had an opportunity of gratifying a mind naturally pleased with novelty, and of an inquisitive turn. He afterwards became a merchant at Bristol, where he carried on considerable business; but not meeting with the desired success, this pursuit was resigned; and he obtained, in 1767, the appointment of Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon, in Asiatic Turkey, from the Turkey Company. Ill health, caused by the climate, compelled him to retire from this employment; and he commenced a voyage of commercial speculation, the occurrences during which are narrated in the volume before us. Mr. Parsons died at Leghorn, in the year 1785, soon after the conclusion of his tour.

The Rev. John Berjew, of Bristol, brother-in-law to the Author, received the manuscript as a legacy, from whom it devolved to his only son the present Editor, who, in compliance with his father's wish, and the solicitations of several friends, consented to make it public. Professional engagements long prevented the necessary corrections of the language, and expunging of those passages which referred solely to the Author's private concerns; but those obstacles having been surmounted, we are at length presented with Mr. Parsons's labours.

Mr. Berjew closes his Preface, dated from Bristol, April 1808, with declaring that "the only liberty which the Editor has taken with the narrative has been confined to the correction of verbal or grammatical inaccuracies, and, in some very few instances, to the altering of the arrangement of sentences, which in the original appeared rather obscure. Though much has been done, the Editor is aware that, if farther opportunity had been afforded him, much more might have been effected. He has been severely scrupulous not to alter the simplicity of the original composition; and, aware that the first duty imposed on him was fidelity, he has been peculiarly solicitous neither to add to, nor diminish from, any circumstance or description in the narrative. He has preserved it in its native form as far as was possible, conscious that rhetorical ornaments were not to be expected in a writer who, from the nature of his education, must necessarily be unacquainted with the elegances of composition. To a candid Publick he trusts the narrative, with all its imperfections, not without some hope that, though the region has been often before explored, it may furnish some original and instructive information in points but lightly touched on by former travellers; and that, though some of the details may appear tedious, they may afford a more clear and natural view of the state of society and manners in the East than many more elaborate and florid publications."

We are pleased to find Mr. Berjew entertained a just conception of the qualifications of his relative to give an accurate account of what he observed in the progress of his dangerous travels, as we are convinced that a person possessed of strong natural intellects, with a plain useful education, may afford a much better account of places than one who has indulged

dulged in all the caprices of literature, and caught ideas from twenty different sources, which are retailed, and by some believed to arise from subjects perhaps merely glanced at. Viewing Mr. Parsons's work as the production of a man who had no other aim than to give a true and simple narrative of the occurrences attending his commercial tour, we cannot but congratulate the Publick on this addition to their stock of valuable unsophisticated information.

The first chapter gives a description of Scanderoon and the adjacent country. The former is so situated as to receive the heated air reflected by the mountains near it, which acting violently on the marshes extending almost four miles before the town, a vapour is generated that produces fevers so rapid in their effects as to reduce a robust man in six days to a mere skeleton; if he survives that period, he may probably recover; but all the varieties of the ague and the dropsy are frequently the attending consequences. The Europeans resident at Scanderoon, or Little Alexandria, have the precaution to retire to the mountains between Spring and Fall, the summits of which may be attained in half an hour's walk from the town. There, at a place called Bylan, ten miles from Scanderoon, they enjoy a salubrious air, and escape all the horrors of the pestilential vapours in which the latter is enveloped. Provisions of all kinds are excellent, and at reasonable prices; nor do the Turks hesitate to hunt and shoot the wild hogs of the mountains, for the use of their Christian visitors, though they take care not to offend other good Mussulmen by exposing those unclean animals to their view; they therefore cut them up, and carry the parts to Scanderoon in sacks upon horses.

Mr. Parsons gives a short but pleasing account of Jacob's well, or rather fountain, which gushes out of a hill through a channel in a rock nearly level with the plain, eleven feet in length, fourteen inches in breadth, and thirty deep, that appears to have been excavated by art; the water rises as it flows, twenty-five inches of the depth, and passes with great rapidity. It is of superior excellence, and so highly valued that a governor of Aleppo is said to have kept sixty camels for the express purpose of conveying it to that city, for the use of himself and family. The inhabitants of Scanderoon receive it by asses, which bear four jars on their sides, and are so attached to it that they will drink no other water. Turkish and Grecian ships are also invariably provided with it, for the prosecution of their voyages, when at this town. The spring has never been known to fail or vary in the quantity; and the Jews insist it is the precise spot where Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, watered his flocks, and pitched his tents; but, with all its advantages as a pure and salutary beverage for man and cattle, Jacob's well is the actual origin of the morasses whence disease and death are derived in the neighbourhood.

Our Author's account of the celebrated passes from Asia Minor into Syria does credit to his memory, as it is plain he felt the sublimity and magnificence of the elevated spots he describes, and their historical importance. In the road to Bylan are those natural and artificial passes through which Darius and his Army fled after the battle of Issus; they are four in number; the first and third are artificial; and the second and fourth are natural. The first and least difficult entrance is a path about twenty yards long, made in a chasm of a mountain, by the introduction of earth and stones, which are removeable at pleasure; and as, even with this advantage, but one camel can pass at a time, the place, reduced to its original state, would become utterly impassable, and oblige the traveller to make a *detour* of considerable distance and difficulty. The second is formed on the left, by a steep mountain faced with rocks, and a precipice on the right; the latter Mr. Parsons found to be 27 yards in depth; the path on this dreadful ridge is about 100 yards in length, and not more than seven feet wide in the broadest part; and it is supposed no other horses and camels could be found, except those of the neighbourhood, which would venture over it. "Three loaded camels fell down the precipice, and were killed on the spot, within my remembrance; and, what is very remarkable, in less than thirty hours after their loads were taken off, there was not a piece of flesh left, but all

was

was devoured by the vultures in the day, and the beasts of prey (mostly jackalls) in the night. The vultures in these mountains are uncommonly large and numerous."

The third pass is cut through a high and rocky mountain, and is so extremely steep that the path has been made in a serrated direction. "The pass itself is crooked, about twenty feet wide, and from the top to the bottom 207 yards. The rocks on each side, at the summit, which are full fifteen yards in height, and continue the whole length of the pass, seem to hang, in many places, perpendicularly over the heads of the passengers; this is done by art, to make the pass seem the more tremendous. If men were placed on each side, on the summit of the mountain, they could roll down such massy stones, which are placed there on purpose, as would not only overwhelm man and horse, but very soon stop up the pass."

Bylan is situated on the side of a mountain, and seems the effect of supernatural agency; the houses appear, from the pass, in ranges above each other, ten or twelve deep; and the view is intersected by tall walnut and cypress trees; amongst which are observed three different cataracts, rushing impetuously down the crags, and seeming as if they would sweep the town with them into the gulphs below. On reaching the bottom of the pass, a view on the right opens quite to the plain of Scanderoon, the gulph and the mountains on the Caramanian side. Cascades rush on the projecting rocks immediately in front, and, white with foam, proceed to the plain, where they spread into rivulets, which, uniting into one stream, flow across it to the sea, the boundary of this beautiful scene on that side. A burial-ground of half an acre, and a garden of one acre, are the only level places in or near the town, "the rest being either high mountains, rocks, and precipices, or frightful chasms. After passing the garden is the entrance into the town, through a street near a quarter of a mile in length, the ascent being the whole way very steep, the stream continually gushing down in a torrent, so as to form a sheet of water, covering the whole street. It is confined from spreading on the left by the mountain from whence it falls; and on the right by a strong parapet-wall, built on the edge of a precipice, which runs the whole length of the street. Looking over the parapet-wall is seen, at an immense depth, a small plain, of about half a mile in diameter, seemingly inclosed on all sides by mountains, so as to form an amphitheatre: the way to it is so very steep that no man ever ventures to ride down."

The intermediate space between the town and the plain is a chaos of wild magnificence, composed of five streams of water rushing down, which supply motion to the wheels of as many corn-mills; cypresses, plumb, apricot, fig, and pear trees, each bearing festoons of grape-vines, purposely planted to entwine their tendrils round the branches. The town of Bylan has some traits of magnificence, and an excellent receptacle for goods in wet weather, built for the accommodation of the caravans which pass this way; it is 280 feet in length, and 160 in breadth, with ten cupolas.

"Passing still on to the South, after leaving the town, commences the fourth and last pass into Syria, which, by way of distinction, is called the Grand Pass. Here the road is not more than ten feet wide in some places, or than fifteen in any part, with the mountain to the left, and a parapet-wall of about four feet high to the right, from which is seen the most horrible precipice that can be imagined; this chasm between two high mountains is from forty to fifty fathoms deep. This road, with its wall, continues more than a mile in length before it expands, the steep mountain and deep chasm accompanying it all the way. When the road widens, the descent begins, which is very rugged and crooked for five miles; after which, there is a tolerably good level road to Karamut. Here the plain of Antioch may be said to commence, from which place Karamut is about eighteen miles distant. The Pasha keeps a garrison here of fifty Janissaries, and twenty Spahis, or horse. The castle is large, and kept in good repair; the village but small: it is only six miles and a half from Bylan, yet it is a day's journey for camels; and it is said that more of those useful animals fall dead between Bylan and Karamut than in any other place whatever. The greatest part of the town of Bylan is on the opposite mountain to that last described, with the same frightful chasm between both; the road to which, instead of turning to the left from the Pasha's palace, or seraglio, lays straight forward, over a bridge of communication between the two mountains. The

town

town is near a mile in length, built entirely against the mountain, which runs North and South, without one regular street; its inhabitants may be rather said to climb than to walk, the houses all leaning against the mountain, being built one over another five or six feet in some places, and seven, eight, nine, or ten, in others, in such a manner that the roof of the under one serves as a yard or outlet to that directly above it; and so successively quite to the uppermost house."

The mountains produce the finest grapes in Turkey; but as the Turks do not make wine of them, they are generally sold at a farthing *per* pound. Provisions and fruits are plentiful, cheap, and excellent at Bylan, the inhabitants of which, amounting to nine or ten thousand, are uncommonly robust and vigorous: they are very healthy, have no physicians, and dissolve ice in their mouths as a remedy for a fever. "I paid a visit (adds Mr. Parsons) to the Pasha when he had this compliment on him, and found him sitting on his sopha, wrapped in furs, with a large piece of ice in his hand, which he kept frequently sucking. When I expressed my surprise, he asked me if a fever was not a disorder attended with heat? I replied, yes. 'Well then,' said he, 'what remedy can be better to expel heat than its opposite, cold?' To which he added, holding up the ice, 'this, and water cooled with it, are my remedies to cure a fever.' This, I find, is the general practice all over the mountains. The natives in the plains have their doctors, whether they are Turks, Jews, or Christians; and are treated in sickness as in most other places."

Mr. Parsons seems to think that Dr. Pocock has trusted too much to report in giving an account of the antient city of Seleucia, as he found it in 1759; the former points out many errors in the statement of the latter, and observes, "I cannot discern any kind of opening on the land, which, the Doctor says, leads from the basin into the sea, between the piers; nor can I find the walls which he mentions were built round the basin, nor the basin itself; if such there were, there is no such thing now: it is true, there are many fragments of walls dispersed, some of them very lofty, near the piers; but there are such breaks between them, and they are so mouldered away by time, that there is no judging at present what they formerly were." Mr. P. admits, however, that he did not enter the celebrated passage cut through a mountain, which the Doctor describes as being 880 feet in length. His reason for this apparent neglect was well founded, as the place was represented to him as abounding with serpents, whose stings could not possibly have been escaped. The entrance is about a quarter of a mile North of the piers; and near it are several sepulchral grottos, with inscriptions, which are neither in the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Turkish languages, as each are spoken in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are unable to read them. The Jews disagree in their opinions concerning them; some asserting the words to be Syriac, and others Persian. There are many remains of aqueducts; but Mr. P. was unable to trace the old walls, a plan of which has been given by Dr. Pocock, though he searched half a day for them; fragments are discoverable from 30 to 70 feet in length; but fields, orchards, and waste-grounds intervene; and the whole are at a great distance from the present town. We shall conclude this unpleasant subject in Mr. Parsons's own words; and are sorry to add, that it is too common a practice to *look* at a place, and afterwards to describe it from recollection: "I cannot help thinking that the Doctor has taken many things at this place from report; since, according to his own account, his time must have been too short to have examined things very narrowly: for example, he says that he left Aleppo on the 19th of September, on his journey to Antioch, which he describes; from thence, that he went to Bylan, Scanderoon, and Byass; from which place he returns to Scanderoon a second time; from whence he travels to Arsons (near Cape Porcas, 36 miles from Scanderoon); and from thence to this place, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month; making in all ten days; a time little more than sufficient to perform merely the journey, especially in such a hot month as September, as four-fifths of his journey lay over burning plains. In short, any observing man, who has travelled this country, must know that, however true the Doctor's accounts

accounts may be (and indeed really are) in many things, yet in many others he must have trusted too much to the report of the inhabitants, who are in general ignorant of what passed even ten years since."

The interesting details of this work are so numerous that it is not possible to notice each; but we beg leave to recommend the perusal of an instance of summary and dreadful punishment inflicted upon certain Janissaries who had been guilty of plundering and whipping the inhabitants of a place they ought to have protected, which is given in p. 39. These miserable men were suddenly and unexpectedly slain in the streets by their brother-soldiers, and amounted to 42.

Mr. Parsons mentions Dr. Alexander Russel's Account of Aleppo, published many years since in a quarto volume, as the best extant. This gentleman resided there as physician to the British Factory, and sent several valuable communications to the Royal Society. Aleppo, the capital of Syria, is universally considered the largest and most populous city in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, except Constantinople; and our Author gives a description of it, which we think will entertain and inform his readers. He observes, the mosques are so numerous that they cannot well be counted.

A curious instance is given, in p. 67, of the ridiculous and monstrous despotism of the Pashas, who travel with their families and above a thousand persons in their retinue, and a repelling influence, which compels every other traveller to depart from the spot where they stop for refreshment or rest; indeed, the last circumstance cannot occasion much regret, as every kind of provision is monopolized for the great man without mercy.

Antioch, situated at the base of a vast mountain, and on the banks of the Orontes, is described at p. 70; and is accompanied by a pretty view of the city, drawn by the Author, and engraved in aquatinta by Medland. The river is not more than 70 yards in breadth at Antioch, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three eliptical arches, with a parapet-wall on each side of the passage, which is broad enough for three loaded camels.

We have now arrived at the most important part of the volume, containing an account of the Author's travels over the Desert, from Aleppo to Bagdad; the various dangers attending the journey; the preparations made to ensure the safety of the caravan; the terrors felt at the approach of supposed enemies; and the treacherous, doubtful conduct of the Arabs, who act as guides and guards, furnish matter of the highest interest, which is given in a clear and comprehensive manner, without a single trace of romance. The day of departure was fixed for March 14, 1774; the Arab soldiers amounted to 105, selected from every tribe to be met with on the Desert. There were 12 Turkish merchants, with their servants, besides Mr. P. and two attendants, and a considerable number of persons who took care of the camels, nearly 800 of which were loaded with the richest merchandize. The whole were armed with sabres and pistols, and about 130 carried muskets.

"March 30. We still lay encamped, our Sheik giving no other reason for it but that we had good water and pasture; there was no disputing with him, as he was as absolute on the Desert as the Grand Seignior at Constantinople. Our Turkish merchants rated him soundly; he said, in reply, if they were not content, they might go on; which he knew they could not do, without having camels to carry provisions and water, and a guide, as they are all mounted on horses."

After perusing this extract, the Reader will not be surprised to hear that these Arabian princes, when they chuse to decamp, stalk away without deigning to speak to any one, mount their horses, and are followed by their standard-bearer; this is the only signal for departure. When they please to encamp, Mahomet's banner is set upright in the ground, and the camels are arranged in a circle round it. The standard alluded to is "a green flag, made of silk, about ten feet long and six broad, bordered with a stripe of red silk six inches wide; on each side is sewed a piece of white silk, near the centre; on which is written, in black Arabic characters, these words: "There is but one God! and Mahomet is his Prophet."

The early season in which they travelled saved the caravan from the dreadful visitation of the Samiel, that destructive

destructive wind, so furious and violent in its passage as to whirl the soil of the arid plains into the air, which, entering the lungs, stops their motion, and causes instant suffocation. The camels bury their mouths and noses in the sand by instinct; and man has no other remedy to resist its effects than by lying prostrate, and covering the mouth and nostrils till the agitation of the air has subsided.

The account of Bagdad is extremely entertaining; and the description of the bridge of boats proves the natives to be good engineers and mechanicks. We strongly recommend this portion of the book to our Readers; and are confident they will feel grateful to the memory of Mr. Parsons, who gives an accurate narrative of his observations on the periodical rise and fall of the Tigris, and a view of the city, engraved by Medland. Were it not for the horrible ravages of the plague, and some other circumstances of minor import, Bagdad would be a most desirable residence. The Author mentions that

"The storks come here about the middle of March in great abundance, and return again some time in July with their young, which are hatched here. They make their nests on the tops of the highest buildings, such as the columns of the mosques, notwithstanding they are covered with glazed tiles; yet, as every column has a ball and a crescent on the top, it facilitates their fastening their nests by long twigs and other materials placed on the crescent, and so let down and secured with some glutinous substance. About the middle of June they begin to teach their young to fly, the parents always attending; and about the end of the month they begin to lengthen their flights, and are seen to go away in the morning early, and not return till evening; this they always perform in three or four squadrons, or divisions, in a very regular manner. They continue afterwards to fly to places near the city, and are seen to alight and feed daily on the banks of the river. About the middle of July they all combine, about two hours before sun-set, in three or four divisions; they then soar higher than usual, and make several circuits about the city and adjacent country; this they repeat daily, with such regularity and seeming obedience to their chief (who always is single and foremost), that it delights and surprises every beholder. At length the 25th day of July arrived, the day on which they took their final departure for this year. Early in the morning they all collected, and formed themselves into four divisions, and flew, or rather sailed, round the city very leisurely, and not very high; then continued some time hovering near together, as if in consultation; and about eight in the morning they flew straight away very swiftly to the North west."

After leaving Bagdad, Mr. Parsons visited the remains of the Tower of Babel, or Nimrod's Tower, situated in a vast plain, or rather desart. He mentions having made four drawings of this celebrated building; but, unfortunately, they do not appear in the volume before us; the various apertures in it serve as receptacles for the nests of astonishing numbers of wild pigeons; and the materials used in composing it are unburnt bricks, as hard as stone, laid without the intervention of cement, and each about 14 inches by 10 and 5 thick. At the distance of every fourth foot from the base to the summit are layers of reeds four inches in breadth; which, at the depth of 12 inches, are perfectly sound, and only flattened by the superincumbent weight.

Bussora is the next city which occupied our Author's attention. During his residence there a remarkable phænomenon occurred, and is thus described by him:

"March 15, 1775. At four this afternoon, the sun then shining bright, a total darkness commenced in an instant, when a dreadful consternation seized every person in the city, the people running backward and forward in the streets, tumbling over one another, quite distracted; while those in the houses ran out in amazement, doubting whether it were an eclipse or the end of the world. Soon after, the black cloud which had caused this total darkness approached near the city, preceded by as loud a noise as I ever heard in the greatest storm; this was succeeded by such a violent whirlwind, mixed with dust, that no man in the streets could stand. Happy were those who could find or had already obtained shelter; whilst those who were not so fortunate were obliged to throw themselves down on the spot, where they ran great risk of being suffocated, as the wind lasted full twenty minutes, and the total darkness half an hour. The dust was so subtle, and the hurricane so furious, that every room in the British Factory was covered with it, notwithstanding we had the precaution to shut the doors and windows on the first appearance of the darkness, and to light candles. At half past five the cloud had passed

passed the city; the sun instantly shone out; no wind was to be heard, nor dust fell; but all was quite serene and calm again; when all of us in the Factory went on the terrace, and observed the cloud had entirely passed over the river, and was then in Persia, where it seemed to cover full thirty miles in breadth on the land, but how far in length could not be even guessed at, as it flew along at an amazing rate, yet was half an hour in passing over the city. It came from the North-west, and went straight forward to the South-east. The officers of the Company's cruisers came on shore as soon as the cloud had passed their ships, and declared that the wind was so violent, and the dust so penetrating, that no man could stand upon the decks; and that, after it was over, every place below, on board the ships, was covered with dust. Such a phænomenon never was known before, in the memory of the oldest man now living at Bussora."

A long and amusing detail of the siege of Bussora by the Persians follows; during which, Mr. P. left the place. The town of Bushear, with its port and road, are then described; the isles of Baharin, the pearl fishery, Muscat and Bombay. The Author next proceeds to give an account of his voyage along the coast of Malabar, including notices of Onore, Hyder Ally, Seringapatam, Tellicherry, Cochin, Cochinburg, Callicut, Mahie, Mangalore, and Goa.—The twelfth chapter contains his departure from Bombay; a description of Surat, and its port; an account of the population, peculiar customs of the country, and the commerce of the place. The Author left Bombay in 1778; passed the Red Sea; went to Mocha, which he describes, with the population and commerce; and gives some particulars relating to the dominions of Mocha, Buke-Fakey, Jedda, Ezion-Gebir, Tor, and Suez.—The fourteenth and last chapter introduces an account of Suez; of an insurrection in Egypt; a description of Cairo; of the rising of the Nile; the cutting of its banks, to let the water into the city-canal; of an excursion to the Pyramids; of the procession of the Mecca pilgrims; and of Rosetta. The rise of the Nile, and the cutting of the banks, produce very interesting articles; but the particulars given of the procession to Mecca places the proline magnificence of the Turks in a forcible light indeed.

The subjects we have selected and enlarged upon, in the course of this article, sufficiently demonstrate the importance of Mr. Parsons's Travels in Asia and Africa; and we doubt not that our faithful report of them will be confirmed by the approbation of the Publick.

89. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* Spencer Perceval, *Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a Subject connected with his Bill, now under Discussion in Parliament, for improving the Situation of Stipendiary Curates.* 8vo.

WE earnestly hope that this Letter may have reached the eye of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the Bill in question passes into a law. It appears, from this Letter, that a very important object has been overlooked in that Bill; namely, the consideration of a better provision for a very useful and we believe not a small number of Clergymen who are known as Perpetual Curates, or who officiate at chapels of ease, &c. under rectories. The incomes of these gentlemen are so very small, or precarious, as to hold out no inducement to residence; while the parish to which they are attached is perhaps so large as to render it impossible for the incumbent and parishioners to meet without great inconvenience. The Author of the Letter has given a history of the rise of these curacies and chapels; and has urged arguments on the subject which deserve immediate consideration.

[For other speculations on this subject see "The Projector," for this month; and a letter signed PHILOCLESIÆ, p. 510.]

90. *A History of the early Part of the Reign of* James *the Second; with an Introductory Chapter on the History of* England, *from the Accession of the House of* Tudor *to the Death of* Charles *the Second. By the late Right Hon.* Charles-James Fox. *To which is added, an Appendix of valuable Original Documents, collected by the Author.* Miller. 4to. 1*l.* 16*s.* and 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on superior Paper.

THE long-talked History of Part of the Reign of the Stuarts falls far short, in point of extent, of what the Author intended had he lived. But it is a very curious fragment of English History; and is preceded by an Address to the Reader, from the pen of Lord Holland; which contains some trifling and

and some important information with regard to the opinions of his great Relative on various subjects, and the sources whence he drew the materials for his work. We extract the following account of the course which Mr. Fox pursued in composition;

"The manuscript book from which this work has been printed (says Lord Holland) is for the most part in the handwriting of Mrs. Fox. It was written out under the inspection of Mr. Fox, and is occasionally corrected by him. His habit was, seldom or never to be alone when employed in composition. He was accustomed to write on covers of letters, or scraps of paper, sentences which he in all probability had turned in his mind, and in some degree formed, in the course of his walks, or during his hours of leisure. These he read over to Mrs. Fox; she wrote them out in a fair hand in the book; and before he destroyed the original paper, he examined and approved of the copy. In the course of thus dictating from his own writing, he often altered the language, and even the construction, of the sentence. Though he generally tore the scraps of paper as soon as the passages were entered in the book, several have been preserved; and it is plain, from the erasures and alterations in them, that they had undergone much revision and correction before they were read to his amanuensis."

Mr. Fox was extremely scrupulous, both with respect to the facts he stated and the language he employed. This nicety, and the circumstances which frequently arose to withdraw his attention from his historical labours, readily account for the small progress he made. He loved that dignified simplicity of style which is so difficult to be attained, and of which there are so few examples in the writings of the present age. But he was not accustomed to write for the press, Lord Holland says,

"The work is indeed *incomplete and unfinished*; but it is not with reference to any phrases which may be supposed to be too familiar, or colloquial, that such a description has been given of it. Such was the Author's abhorrence of any thing that savoured of pedantry or affectation, that if he was ever reduced to the alternative of an inflated or homely expression, I have no doubt but he preferred the latter."

A short extract will give some idea of Mr. Fox's style and sentiments as an Historian. In his account of the execution of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, he relates the circumstance of the Earl having, immediately before his execution, gone into his bedroom, and slept for about a quarter of an hour. While in this situation, one of the Members of the Council who had doomed him to death, came to speak with the Earl, and actually saw him enjoying a secret and tranquil slumber.

"Struck with the sight, he hurried out of the room, quitted the castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself, and had every appearance of a man suffering the most excruciating torture. His friend, who had been apprized by the servant of the state he was in, and who naturally concluded that he was ill, offered him some wine. He refused, saying, 'No, no, that will not help me; I have been at Argyle, and saw him sleeping as pleasantly as ever man did, within an hour of eternity. But as for me —,' &c. What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophic mind, to see the oppressor, in the zenith of his power, envying his victim! What an acknowledgment of the superiority of virtue! What an affecting and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind which innocence alone can confer! We know not who this man was; but when we reflect that the guilt which agonized him was probably incurred for the sake of some vain title, or at least of some increase of wealth, which he did not want, and possibly knew not how to enjoy, our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men whom the world calls wise in their generation."

91. *The Knights; Tales illustrative of the Marvellous. By* R. C. Dallas, *Esq. In Three Volumes.* 12mo. Longman *and Co.*

WE cannot better illustrate the design of this very ingenious Author, in regard to the object he had in view in the composition of these Tales, than by giving our Readers his own explanation of them, in his short but illustrative Preface:

"Having written Tales illustrative of the *Simple* and the *Surprising*, I consented to try my pen on the *Marvellous*. I found my mind ill suited to the attempt; but, having undertaken it, I resolved to persist in it, and I have not scrupled to borrow largely from foreign sources.—The *Marvellous* being in itself an evident dereliction of truth, is no fit vehicle for sober sentiment or grave satire; it is therefore often without moral, and, in that case, pleasing only to children, or to childish minds. But it admits of the lighter species

cies of satire, and may be made the vehicle of a ridicule to expose folly, and so far to serve virtue. In this light, I trust, those volumes will appear; and, indeed, I had utility so much at heart, that, in one part, I insensibly introduced a mixture of allegory, which afforded a new opening for moral lessons: it will be seen that the Knight Errantry of the second Tale is a mere frame for the allegorical episode and satirical fairy tale it contains.—There are different ways to the heart: men may be laughed into a sense of right, who would not be shamed into the correction of vice; and probably many will take up *The Knights* for amusement who perhaps class my former Novels with tedious Sermons. With all the defects, then, of these volumes, and they have many, I am mistaken if they find not a greater number of readers than their predecessors. I own myself, however, to be more solicitous to reconcile the friends of *Percival*, *Aubrey*, and *Morland*, to these illustrations of the marvellous, than about any additional number of readers; and I therefore entreat them not only to determine upon indulgence, but to unbend their minds to the *badinage*, if I may be allowed a French term, which constitutes the greater part of the entertainment proposed in the following pages.—This work, from various causes, has long lain in an unfinished state, though for many months the property of Messieurs Longman and Co.; whose kindness in general, and whose patience in this particular instance, deserve my best acknowledgments, which I feel great satisfaction in making thus publicly."

Conformably to this plan, the work is constructed with considerable spirit and address; and, like the rest of the Author's performances, with an uniform tendency to promote the interests of virtue. It might be a diminution of the Reader's pleasure to anticipate the incidents of the Tales; we shall therefore content ourselves with a little detached allegorical story, which is exceedingly well told.

"Pleasure.—An Allegory.

"The smiling God of Pleasure had his whims like the other Gods, and was not always to be found in Olympus: he sometimes visited the earth, whither the Immortals themselves were constrained to pursue him. When he quitted the celestial abodes, ambrosia lost its flavour, nectar was insipid; bloom and sprightliness forsook Hebe; the Graces became languid, and Venus appeared to have lost her cestus: the vein of Apollo froze, and Momus's *bon-mots* evaporated in froth upon his lips. Once on a time, Pleasure having disappeared from Heaven, Mercury hastened to pursue and carry him back. The Messenger of the Gods spread his wings, and in the twinkling of an eye alighted on the earth. The splendour of a court, and preparations for a feast worthy of sovereign magnificence, first caught his attention. The name of Pleasure was in the mouth of every one employed on the occasion, and it seemed to sparkle with impatience in the eyes of those who were waiting the moment of enjoyment. On entering the vestibule of the palace, Mercury was met by Restraint and Ceremony, who came to receive him in form at the door. He immediately withdrew, satisfied that Pleasure could never have taken refuge among his mortal enemies. The God next perceived, at a distance, the suburbs of a magnificent city, whose immense wealth had collected in profusion every sort of convenience, and where all the coveted superfluities of luxury were to be found; superfluities unknown to nature, taught by fashion, and rendered necessary by habit. There were gardens laid out in the most agreeable manner, delightful prospects, and elegant grounds, where the fresh air was always to be enjoyed. Innumerable objects, agreeably diversified, arose to excite life and spirits. In the crowd a thousand carriages vied in splendour and taste, while their drivers contended for skill, and the horses foamed on their curbs with impatience. In the multitude Mercury observed the genii of show and bustle covered with dust and perspiration, but he could see nothing of Pleasure. He sought him in the eyes of the beauties who graced these resorts; he found them vacant, or agitated with superficial and transient passions. 'Perhaps,' cried the God, 'he is in their hearts; I will follow them; I shall assuredly find Pleasure among them, for they seem made to create him.' He accompanied them, and entered the theatre. The house was full of the most elegant and fashionable of both sexes, impatient for the drawing-up of the curtain. It rose; an interesting and animated drama was performed; delightful music, adapted to the subject, filled the time between the acts. The most graceful dancing succeeded; the decorations of the theatre were superb, and executed with taste; every part of the piece was supported by the first-rate talents. What a hopeful combination of delight! Mercury depended upon seeing the God he was in quest of appear to animate the whole; but he was mistaken. Party, prejudice, and disgust, the offspring of habitual repetition, took possession of the company. The effect of a slight emotion was just visible on the countenance of a girl, who was accidentally at the play for the first time. Overhearing engagements made for supper, Mercury resolved to continue his search in

in the supper-rooms. In an adjoining chamber he perceived a group of antiquated damsels, maidens, widows, and neglected wives, with whom sat a pale, lean personage of the other sex. Their countenances were so pregnant with delight, that Mercury, though at first he doubted, suspected it not impossible to find the Deity he was in pursuit of hid in this party: and his suspicions were augmented when, on approaching, he observed something moving under the folds of the drapery of a maiden lady who was speaking. She was dissecting a character. The invisible God could not believe that Pleasure would be found in company with Envy and Slander; yet there was something so like him on the faces of this group, that he resolved before he left them to see if it was not the little Divinity himself that from beneath was gently undulating the robe of the chief speaker. Passing his caduceus round the pallid gentleman, he softly raised the gauze flounce, and saw two round fiery eyes: in an instant a cur darted from his resting-place, and with a yelp nearly snapped off one of the fingers of the little male slanderer. The scintillations of delight arise from the corruptions of the heart, as phosphoric glimmerings irradiate from putrifaction, or as hysteric laughter sometimes proceeds from sorrow. Mercury flew to the supper. An elegant room, delicious fare, select company, proclaim an excellent feast. The company, already intoxicated, take their seats at table; and now what does Mercury see and hear? A frigid attempt at mirth, premeditated blunders, affected voices, and studied phrases. A few random witticisms serve to keep the party alive. The dishes are almost all removed untouched; the basis of indigestion had been laid at dinner, and every one tells his neighbour in confidence that he is in pain from over-eating. Now for the masquerade. Here none but the Gods themselves, or a man of fashion, could have undergone what Mercury did. What a crowd of masks! What whimsical dresses! What unmeaning questions! The God saw jaded votaries every where. 'But where,' cried he, 'where is Pleasure? I hear a grand concert, perceive brilliant lights, and see fashionable people dancing to be admired. Here are actresses endeavouring to attract notice, loungers seeking intrigues, and busy-bodies watching to detect them. I see people tormenting themselves and others; but where is Pleasure?' Two young lovers appeared to avoid the crowd; they seemed aimable. 'They must be happy,' said Mercury; 'I am near the end of my embassy, for with these I shall certainly discover my little celestial truant.' The lover talked of dress, and descanted upon the beauties of the building; his mistress rallied him; he made impudent advances, and was repelled, but without energy; an assumed modesty yielded to real effrontery; a mock altar was raised to Love, and Virtue was sacrificed. Mercury, though no bashful God, was scandalized, and, turning away, quitted the temple of motley votaries. Chance now directed his steps to a house well lighted up, frequented by the lower order of mortals: he entered, but was almost in despair. After a supper, more solid than delicate, the people were getting drunk without taste or sentiment. Pleasure, whom Mercury was pursuing, equally shuns the affected manners of fashion and the noisy merriment of the vulgar: he was not at this place. At length the shades of night dispersed; and, at the rising of the sun, Mercury found himself in a smiling country, surrounded by the beauties of Nature. He moved thoughtfully towards a little village, where he instinctively entered a cottage covered with thatch, and saw Edwin and Jessy. Edwin was turned of twenty, and Jessy was not quite eighteen. Nature had formed their persons in her most perfect moulds; and the Gods had endowed them with souls at once completely susceptible and completely innocent. They were in love with each other, and on the point of marriage. They blushed on seeing Mercury, and were perplexed with tender doubt. The fear of being parted was rising in their hearts, which he withdrew to prevent. In their looks he had caught a glimpse of the God he was seeking, whom it behoved him not to frighten, but to watch and surprise. Mercury pretended to retire; but, turning suddenly round, surprised the God of Pleasure on a bed of moss and roses, and once more feeling the charm of his presence, raised him, bound him, and led him back to Heaven. Yet Pleasure did not wholly abandon Edwin and Jessy: the Gods permitted him frequently to visit their simple cot; nor was his influence ever totally interrupted, but in their absence from each other."

There are several other interesting digressions; such as that of "Benvolio," in the story of "The Knight-Errant," and "The Pilgrim's Adventure;" each of which discover the Author's ingenuity. At the same time we can scarcely forgive Mr. Dallas for indulging in a subject altogether a fiction, and borrowing so largely from foreign sources, when he has so often convinced us he can so well amuse and instruct us from his own independent stores: the more so, as he can do *that* without doing violence either

either to nature or probability, whose modest bounds *must* be trespassed upon by any attempt to illustrate the MARVELLOUS. Mr. Dallas, indeed, seems himself to be conscious that he was a little going out of his way; and, with all his address, in some small danger of losing not only his reader but himself. The consciousness we have here alluded to is not only touched upon in the Preface already quoted, but in his Dedication to Mr. Pratt; which, as it gives us a sketch of the Author's literary progress, and is at once brief and pointed, we shall present to the Reader:

"When I first took up the pen to attempt a work of Imagination for the public eye, before I had written half a volume, I laid it aside, from a persuasion that I should never produce a whole one which the world would deem worth reading. After perusing the part I had written, you gave it your *fiat;* and predicted that I should become voluminous. Your prediction has been verified; I have poured a stream of ink over I know not how many reams of paper; and I wish to dedicate a portion of that stream to the friend who at its spring foresaw its course. I hope the part that has now meandered through *fairy ground* will not be unacceptable to him.—What though your pen has never descended to Fairies and Magicians; what though you have ever confined the true pictures of a fine imagination to Nature and the Muses, and have even for some time past relinquished Fiction, to become the GLEANER of agreeable and useful truths; I know you will nevertheless read the following pages with your usual good-nature; and if you should even discover nothing in them to satisfy your understanding, you will at least find in the offering a seed of gratification for your heart, by the warmth of which it will be expanded to a pleasing flower of friendship."

Allowing our amiable Author every merit that the nature of his present work admits, we hope he will in future turn from fairies and magicians, and confine himself, like the Writer to whom "The Knights" are inscribed, to "the true pictures of a fine imagination,—to Nature and the Muses."

92. *The Dramatic Mirror; containing the History of the Stage, from the earliest Period to the present Time; including a Biographical and Critical Account of all the Dramatic Writers from* 1660; *and also of the most distinguished Performers from the Days of* Shakspeare *to* 1807; *and a History of the Country Theatres in* England, Ireland, *and* Scotland. *Embellished with Seventeen Engravings. By* Thomas Gilliland, *Author of "Dramatic Synopsis,"* &c. &c.

THE contents of this work, as may be gathered from the ample title-page, in a very considerable degree fulfil the promises thereby made to the Publick; a circumstance not a little to the credit of the Author, for too many performances have come under our inspection whose title-pages promised much and performed little. In proof of Mr. Gilliland's meriting this assertion, we have to inform the Reader that the following interesting objects are included in "The Dramatic Mirror:"

"The Rise and Progress of the English Drama, from the Days of Cæsar to the Life of Shakspeare.

"A Biographical Account of the principal Players of Shakspeare's Time; together with a History of the various Companies, and the Nature and Constitution of the early English Theatres.

"The History of the Stage, continued from Charles the First to 1741.

"The Subject continued, from Garrick's first Appearance at Goodman's Fields Theatre to the present Season, 1807; including an accurate Account of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Two Theatres in the Hay Market, with respect to Size. Number of Boxes in each, and the Number of Persons each Part of the Theatres will contain.

"An Account of the principal Country Theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

"A Biographical and Critical Account, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Dramatic Writers from the Restoration of Charles II. 1660, to the present Year, 1807.

"A Biographical and Critical Account of the principal Performers at present belonging to the London Theatres; including a Selection of those Players who distinguished themselves in the last Century; together with an Account of the Life and Talents of Madame Catalani, the principal Actress and Singer at the King's Theatre, Hay Market."

These objects are exhibited with much interest, and with considerable diligence of research; though we must consider the whole rather as a sketch than a finished picture; and as we think the outline is in able hands, we hope Mr. G. will be induced to fill it up with the diligence which

which the subject so well deserves. In this case we have to recommend the Author's particular attention to several highly-respected names in the Dramatic Walk, the due honours of which he has neglected, or mentioned so slightly that it appears to be an irreverence upon their memory. The memoirs of Messieurs Cumberland, Colman the younger, Pratt, and many other living Authors, are given in just detail and well-merited eulogy; while Jephson, Jerningham, Hayley, and even Johnson himself, are passed over without those tributes of respect to which their labours unquestionably entitled them. And the same observation applies to several great Authors who are no more.

"The British Drama," says Mr. Gilliland, "ranks high in the contest of Nations. It has been indeed objected that our Authors are irregular, and deficient in just taste; that their plots are fantastic, and their language licentious: but it has never been denied that they abounded in genius; that they were the unrivaled masters of character and passion; and that their works gave greater if not juster pleasure than the writings of correcter Dramatists. To shew, in no great compass, the rise and progress, the excellence and decline, of our Drama, is the object of the present work. It became, in consequence, part of our plan to detail what is known of our Authors, and thus to afford a picture of infinite variety. Too often, indeed, it was incumbent to shew Genius struggling with misfortune, the sport of unfeeling Ignorance and fanatical Oppression, or a martyr to the want of prudence and regular conduct. There is something in dramatic success that intoxicates beyond all other inebriation; it never allows a suggestion of future failure to cross the mind: a Genius is the fancied master of a stream;

'That flows, and, as it flows, for ever will flow on.'

We have one bright instance indeed of the greatest genius combined with the happiest conduct: our Shakspeare lived in the best estimation, and died even wealthy. But when we look to his competitors, we see a life of expedients, and the death of poverty. The fire which warmed mankind was a faithless and withering blaze to its possessors. Nearly connected, often identified with these Writers, were the Actors of those Dramas; men, in some respects, like them; in fate, the amusement and the disdain of Society; at times, our teachers; at other times, our corruptors; cherished in the mansions of the great, or hunted through a village into the stocks or the gaol. From what biography can greater instruction be drawn? from what fabulous narratives can more vicissitudes be selected?—So much for the importance of our matter: from the manner in which our task has been performed, something should be said by us in making an appeal to the public judgment. If it be meritorious to combine what is scarce, curious, and scattered through many books, into one moderate publication; if we have divested narrative of prejudice and malignity, and thus become the guardians of deceased Genius and living Talent; and if, in a work where so much must be taken upon report, we have corrected many errors, and established and enforced some important truths; we surely do not look up to favour without claim; we cannot be imagined to add to the number of useless books.—We have only one wish remaining: it is, that our living Writers and Performers may acquit us of intentional injury to their merits. We well know how occupied are the seats of invention in Fame's temple; how difficult it is to add more than repetition to the delineations of former Authors; how nearly hopeless it is to rival the Actors we have just survived. But let us be thankful for what is still left: the School of Kemble may teach the rising Actors graceful propriety; that of Jordan, ease, sportiveness, and nature. Add to the one more variety, and to the other more refinement, and you have perfection."

While we acknowledge the candour of the Author in regard to the general spirit and good sense of the above observations; and while we feel ourselves disposed to allow a very large portion of praise to Mr. Kemble in several *whole* characters, and yet more in select scenes and passages, wherein we think him unrivaled by any Actor living; we have far too vividly in our recollection the excellencies of Garrick not to pronounce Mr. K. almost universally at an immeasurable distance from that all-accomplished and wonderful Performer, who never failed in his attempts to touch, to delight, and to astonish; and who never attempted, at least never *persisted*, to repeat any thing to which he felt himself incompetent. This is a point of theatrical *wisdom* well worth the consideration not only of Mr. Kemble but of the admirable Jordan, and most of the very best Performers now on the Stage.

93. *The Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for the Year* 1808.

CONTAINS a series of facts, which appeal in the strongest manner to the calm and dispassionate judgment of every reflecting mind. It is pleasing to trace the history of a Society whose prominent features are pure and disinterested benevolence to the whole human race.

By the profound researches of Medical writers into the Resuscitative art, an ample field has been opened to the curious and philosophic enquirers after truth, and it reflects the highest honour on the Directors of this Philanthropic Institution, that at length, after having contended with difficulties apparently insuperable, it is fixed upon a foundation which cannot be shaken.

This Report, so interesting to the feelings of humanity, exhibiting in every part the most decisive proofs of the indefatigable perseverance of the Editor, was delayed by a misfortune peculiarly calamitous (see p. 99.) Dr. Hawes cannot but indulge in common with many friends of Mr. Urban, the emotions of sympathy, when he reflects upon a disaster so poignant and severe. Whatever inaccuracies may be found in the perusal of his annual labours, he trusts that they will meet with that candour which he has so often experienced from an enlightened and impartial public.

94. *Rules of the Annuity Fund, established for the Benefit of Governesses. With an Account of the Institution, and Proposals for enlarging its Plan by Means of an Honorary Subscription. Printed for* S. Cheyne, *at* Edinburgh; *and* J. Johnson, London; 4to; 15 pages.

THIS little pamphlet, which is attributed to Miss Eliza Hamilton, contains some excellent regulations, which are detailed with great energy and perspicuity.

"The number of Assurance Companies that have of late years been established throughout Great Britain, afford a satisfactory proof of the advantages which have resulted to individuals from institutions which offer to the provident a mean of securing to themselves, or to their families, an extensive future benefit, at the expence of a small and temporary privation. If such establishments," she adds, "even where founded upon selfish principles, and where the managers have their share of emolument, prove beneficial to the annuitants, they must evidently prove still more beneficial, where the management is conducted gratuitously, and where the subscribing annuitants are themselves the sole proprietors of the fund. Hence it has been found advisable by professional men of all denominations to establish, in their separate orders, some species of annuity fund, either as a provision for their families, or for their own declining years. It is for their wives and children that professional men are chiefly anxious to provide; for, even in those professions where the emoluments are contingent, a reasonable hope is entertained that they will increase, with increasing years, to the latest period of life."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday the 4th of May, the British and Foreign Bible Society held their Fourth Annual Meeting. A very gratifying Report of Proceedings both at home and abroad was read by Lord Teignmouth the President, from the Chair. This was succeeded by several interesting Extracts of Correspondence from different parts of the World, relative to the Printing and dispersion of the Scriptures. The President was supported by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted) took an active part in the business of the day. The Meeting was numerous, beyond all former example, and a degree of harmony and mutual satisfaction prevailed, from which, under the Divine Blessing, the happiest consequences to the cause of Christianity may be confidently predicted.—The Society's Report, with interesting Extracts of Correspondence, List of Subscribers, State of the Fund, &c. will shortly be published. Donations of Foreign Versions of the Scriptures are requested.

June 11.—The two Prizes given by the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, were last Monday adjudged to the following gentlemen:—The Bachelors' English Essay, on Hereditary Rank, to Mr. Charles Edward Grey, B. A. of University-college, and now Fellow of Oriel-college: the Undergraduates' for Latin Verse, and the subject Delphi, to Mr. Wm. Cleaver, Student of

of Christ-church, and son of the Bp. of Ferns, in Ireland. The Undergraduate's Prize, given by an unknown Benefactor, for English Verse, and the subject Mahomet, was also adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, Scholar of University-college.

Sir William Browne's first Medal for the Greek Ode on the Departure of the Family of Braganza to the Brazils, is adjudged, by the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, to Thomas Reunell, Esq. of King's-college, son to the very learned and reverend Dean of Winchester.

The Norrisian prize is this year adjudged to Mr. George Cornelius Gorham, of Queen's College, for his Essay on Public Worship.

The First Volume of Mr. PARK's reprint of the Harleian Miscellany has just made its appearance. This new Edition of the most extensive Collection of curious Tracts which has ever been formed from any individual library, comes recommended to notice by the accession of additional Notes, historical and explanatory. The new matter which it has been deemed desirable to select from the Harleian Manuscripts and Pamphlets, is found to be sufficient to form Two Volumes, in addition to the Eight formerly published. These are so be accompanied by a corresponding Edition of Lord Somers' Collection of Tracts, which is in a forward preparation by the same Editor, and will be published with all appropriate speed.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has just completed an English Variorum Edition of Sir Thomas More's Utopia, in two crown 8vo volumes, elegantly printed by Bulmer, with a variety of facsimile wood-cuts. The Text is taken from the first English Translation of Robinson in 1551, a work of such scarcity, as to have escaped the attention of all Lexicographers and Black Letter Editors. The Text is preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction, "comprehending 1. The Family of Sir Thomas More; 2. The Lives of him that have been separately published; 3. An Account of his English Works, with Specimens of the same; 4. A Catalogue Raisonné of the Engraved Portraits of Sir Thomas More; 5. A Catalogue Raisonné of the Editors of the Utopia, in Latin, Italian, French, and English.

Mr. DRAKARD of Stamford is now printing a Guide to Burghley House, the Seat of the Marquis of Exeter, to be embellished with Engravings of the House and Lodges by Messrs. Storer and Greig, from Drawings by Mr. Blore. This Work, it is expected, will be ready about Christmas next.

Mr. Z. ALLNUTT, of Henley on Thames, has announced, "to publish in Monthly Numbers, a General History, or more correct Account of the Inland Navigations of England and Wales, by the various existing navigable Rivers and Canals, accompanied by Maps of each on a large Scale, shewing the contiguous country, as Corn, Wood, Coal, Mines, &c. as the Source of the Trade; with Accounts in Letter-press of the Acts, Loans, Tolls, Population of Towns adjoining, and Sizes of Locks, Tunnels, and Works on each River and Canal; together with the Prices of Carriage and Wharfs where Vessels usually load and unload; Time of Navigating, and Barge-master's Names and Residences, &c. and including Plans of Inventions to save Labour; to prevent Danger; to dispatch Vessels and Business, and to load and unload Goods, &c. &c. The Price of this Work is to be 5s. a Number to Subscribers, 7s. to Non-subscribers. Number I. will appear in January.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In our Report of the very interesting transactions in the Ecclesiastical Court, p. 456, a blunder occurs *(only in a part* of our impression) which every one who knows Sir William Scott will readily correct; and every one who was present will testify, that Mr. Stone was heard with "great PATIENCE and forbearance."

A Subscriber to Mr. Yates's History of St. Edmund's Bury, wishes to know when the Second Part of that Work will be ready.

We would gladly oblige VERIDICUS, as we believe his panegyrical "Description of a well-known Character in the Counties of Stafford and Salop," to be no more than that gentleman deserves; but, however excellent the sentiments, the Poetry is bad.

We thank a CONSTANT READER; but decline engraving the Coins.

J. W.'s Seal shall be engraved.

Both Mr. ALDIS's Favours are received.

L. D.'s French Verses do not suit us.

The Remains of HALES-OWEN ABBEY in our next; with St. ERNE's Church, Cornwall; the elegant Letter to Mr. SOUTHEY; A. Z. on Lectures, F.'s Remarks on MENTOR, a Protestant Dissenter, &c. &c. And we shall endeavour to oblige our old friend Dr. Harrington.

ODE.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. P. L.

NOT with more joy, when, gathering round,
Dark mists the face of Heav'n deform;
When howls the wind with hollow sound,
Preluding to the rising storm;
We thro' the severing clouds descry
Of cheering light a golden gleam,
And hail awhile the clearing sky,
And feel awhile the genial beam;
Than now, when spreading wide and far,
Roars the tremendous peal of war,
We bless of peace and joy the ray,
That gilds the happy hours of George's Natal Day.

From regions wrapp'd in endless snow,
Eternal Winter's drear domain,
To where Sol's fervid axles glow
Incessant o'er the arid plain,
The Muses look with anxious eye
To see the clouds of discord fly,
That the loud clarion's warlike sound,
Which awes a trembling world, may cease,
And all their tuneful choir around
May strike the lyre to notes of Peace;
The scenes of horror and of death be o'er,
And fell Ambition grasp her iron rod no more.

Vain are their hopes, their vows are vain;
War still protracts his bloody reign;
And when these halcyon hours are past
That lull awhile the stormy blast,
The Muse again, in martial lays,
Must bid her voice the Song of Battle raise:
Must shew that all the joys that smile
On Britain's Heaven-protected Isle,
Call on her sons with tenfold might
To stem the threat'ning waves of fight,
Whelm in the ensanguin'd tide their Country's foes,
And guard with giant arm the blessings Heaven bestows.

VERSES

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND, MAY 3, 1808.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D. AND RECITED BY MATTHEW BROWNE, Esq.

WHEN Xerxes fled from Sparta's lifted spear;
And, hid in Susa, deem'd the foe too near:
Removed by conquest far from war's alarms,
Greece, beauteous queen of science, arts, arms,
With conscious pride, her matchless sons beheld
Contend for glory on Olympia's field.
There the light racer, with aerial soul,
This moment starts—this moment gains the goal.
There the strong wrestler vaunts his limbs, and there
Herculean muscles launch the disk in air.
The noble strife applauding crowds survey'd,
And hail'd the perfect work which Nature made.
But when, advancing for his lot of fame,
With musing mien the sage Historian came;
Display'd the golden records of his page,
Where Chiefs and Patriots live from age to age:
When, seated high amid the gazing throng,
The Bard harmonious roll'd his flood of song,
Full of the God, whom all his strains confess'd:—
Unwonted rapture swell'd in ev'ry breast;
Each eye was fasten'd on the wond'rous men;
And Asia's victors were unheeded then.
The crown was to the brow of Wit assign'd,
And all allow'd the triumph of the Mind.
Where'er Society's ripe form has spread,
The sweetest flowers have circled Learning's head.
All that in life consoles, sublimes, or charms;
The adornings of fair Peace, the pride of arms—
Spring from the studious power: by that untaught,
Man's force were brutal, and his labours nought.
The flame may glow without a master's hand:
But soon it dies, or wildly wastes the land.
Foster'd and train'd, it lastingly supplies
Health to the heart, and incense to the skies.
In heaven, their birth-place, as the Muses sing,
Their harmonies delight the Eternal King.
But oft to man, in mercy, from his throne
He sends the bright intelligences down.
Bids them reside on earth, celestial guests,
And live and kindle in some finer breasts.
There with creative influence to inspire
The radiant vision, and the thought of fire;
And thence, in light and power, to emanate;
To gladden nations, and to make them great,
But thoughtless nations ill these gifts repay:
With airy praises, and a shadowy bay;
To Earth's low sons the feast of life assign;
And leave the Muse's hallow'd race to pine.
To those, like Jacob, corn and wine are given:—
To those, like Esau,—but the dews of Heaven!
Ungrateful Britain! that thy lustre glows,
The centre gem on Europe's regal brows,
Is not because thy reaching arms are spread
From the sun's orient to his western bed:
Is not because the waves obey thy power;
And Commerce floats thee with a golden shower:—
No!—'tis because, when first, by Heaven's decree,
Thy white cliffs glimmer'd o'er the subject sea,
The assembled Muses claim'd thee for their own:
And sovereign Genius made thy land his throne.

Th re

There to partake the power that each supplied,
Freedom he wooed, and won her for his bride.
Then with bright energy, and eye sublime,
He shot his burning spirit through thy clime. [flow'd:
From mind to mind the etherial essence
Here spread in judgment; there in fancy glow'd;
And, as through all the faculties it ran,
It open'd and matured diviner man.
Some with dissecting intellect, it taught
To trace the fine anatomy of thought:
Some to explore the force, opposed to force, [course:
That holds the circling planets in their
Some to pursue the comet's devious flight:
Some to untie the colour'd threads of light;
And some to pierce to life's conceal'd retreat,
Deep in the mystic cells of air and heat.
One pen it tipp'd with magic to controll
At will each passion of the conquer'd soul:
Nature in all her various tints to draw;
And image worlds which only Fancy saw.
One mind it lifted on a wing of fire,
Where never mortal durst before aspire,
To view the secrets of the dread abyss;
And range the sapphire fields of deathless bliss, [high shrine,
Pleas'd with the Sons of Soul, from Fame's
Their Sovereign gave them crowns, that richly shine: [mage meet,
Crowns, which their filial love, with homage
Heap'd in resplendent order at thy feet:
A glorious trophy there, through endless days
To tower and gild thee with reflected rays.
Their monarch smiled, and gave them what he could. [and good;
Wealth was not his:—he made them great
And, Britain! then, thy generous soul to prove,
He fondly left them to thy guardian love.
Now speak their fortunes from thy grateful hand.— [command?
Of teeming earth was their's some wide
Was their's the sumptuous board?—the embroider'd vest?
With nobles seated, and by kings caress'd?
No!—in yon fane their cold requital trace,
Where weeping marbles their pale ashes grace. [dust,
Lifeless to them, thy love embraced their
And though it gave not bread, yet gave a bust. [past:
Ungrateful Britain!—but thy shame is
Thy torpid Justice warns and wakes at last.
Urged by the few, who, nobly, understood
That letters honour'd were their country's good;
The Virtue walks abroad, with Pity near:
One stirs reflection, and one draws the tear.
Faithful to Science and her suff'ring train,
That pleads the claim, and this imparts the pain:
Till, by the associate energies subdued,
Blend in our ranks the Great, the Wise, the Good: [hand,
Till, with the spacious heart and affluent
The Kingdom's Heir avows our patriot band: [state,
Shows that, undazzled by the lures of
He knows the genuine secret to be great:
And tells his Britain, that with Learning's smile
Expand the pride and blessing of her isle.
Yes! Britain owns us as our powers dilate: [fant state.
Though her proud eye o'erlook'd our in-
Not often round the sun has wheel'd this earth, [birth.
Since a dim embryo point disclosed our
The germ of being with a parent's breast
Our Founder nursed, and, brooding, warm'd the nest.
Fed by his care the downy feathers spring:
And now to heaven expands the vigorous wing.
From every plume distill ambrosial dews,
Grateful to man as fostering to the Muse.
On Carmel's summit when the Prophet sate,
His bosom beating for the birth of Fate,
A sky of brass in flamy hardness spread,
Glared on his eyes, and smote his hoary head:
Till a small cloud, arising from the main,
Cheer'd his sick heart, and spoke his faith not vain. [stole
With gradual shade the aerial blessing
On the fierce day, and veil'd the burning pole. [Power
Then prone and rushing, the prolific
Whelm'd thirsty Judah with a vital shower.
Exhausted realms the liquid vigour quaff'd; [laugh'd,
And on her hills and vales exulting Nature

COMMEMORATION OF MR. PITT'S BIRTH-DAY, *May* 28.

AT the great Commemoration of Mr. Pitt's Birth-day, at Merchant Taylor's Hall, The Duke of Beaufort (the Chairman) requested Mr. Fitz-Gerald to recite his "Independent Tribute to the memory of Mr. Pitt."—The Lines produced so impressive, and powerful an effect upon that immense assembly; and the call to hear them again was so universal, that the Author was obliged to repeat them a second time—the following is a correct copy, with the additional lines.

An Independent Tribute to the Memory of The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, *written by* WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

SCARCE had the tear that dew'd our Nelson's hearse [verse,
Call'd forth the tribute of each Patriot
When PITT, in manhood's prime, resign'd his breath,
And join'd the hero of his choice in death.

Long

Long had he stood THE ATLAS of the State,
By men who lov'd him not acknowledg'd GREAT!
Contending parties charm'd attentive hung
On TULLY'S periods flowing from his tongue;
His matchless eloquence all bosoms fir'd,
Which those who most oppos'd him, most admired!
His upright breast pursued no selfish end,
At once the Monarch's, and the People's friend!
And when he trusted to himself alone
He seldom err'd—his faults were not his own.
Through many a civil storm he firmly stood,
The object of his life his country's good!
And 'till his plans by AUSTRIA'S fate were eross'd,
The liberties of EUROPE were not lost—
Amidst the wreck he left this Island free,
Safe in her strength, and Sov'reign of the sea:
And if his spirit be allow'd to know
The mortal struggles of this world below,
PITT will for England feel a GUARDIAN'S care,
And all her sorrows, all her triumphs share;
For ere to death his parting sigh was given,
The PATRIOT cried, "OH BLESS MY COUNTRY, HEAVEN!"
Though plac'd where strong temptations might allure
The Minister of England still was poor—
Do justice, BRITONS, to his spotless mind:
Who govern'd Kingdoms, left no wealth behind!

TO MY MOTHER, ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

LONG the winter drear was ending,
Late the snows dissolv'd away;
Spring is now the Earth befriending,
Sweetly smiles delightful May.

Hail! fair Month, above all others
Welcome thrice, thrice welcome be;
Birth thou gav'st the *best of Mothers*,
Birth that Mother gave to me.

Oh! she is a Mother truly,
She has done a *Mother's part*;
I can ne'er repay her duly,
But I have a *grateful heart*.

All her care and love maternal,
Thrice may gracious Heav'n repay;
Each returning Season vernal
Smiling on her *Natal Day*.

Pentonville, May 22. M. H. S.

TRIBUTARY ODE

On the second Anniversary of the Death of Miss E. W. Portsea, Obit. 9 *May* 1806.

STILL musing o'er the mouldering heap
Where lov'd Eliza's relics lie,
And in their silent mansion sleep,
Like all that's mortal doom'd to die,
I justly drop the sadly-pleasing tear,
Which as it falls inspires the heart with peace,
And be th' important hour remote or near,
When sublunary things with me shall cease,
Still Memory shall record her name,
And hail returning May:
The memory of her spotless fame
Demands my grateful lay.
Thrice happy soul! to brighter regions fled,
To whom the omnipresent Father gives
New powers!—Her words like these around my head
Imagination hears—"Eliza lives;
She finds a refuge in her Saviour's breast;
And Time will bring the hour when thou shalt also rest.

"While on Life's Ocean-tempest tost,
Our early friendship, tho' sincere,
By dire vicissitude was crost,
And oftimes ceas'd the heart to cheer:
Not so with kindred souls remov'd to Heaven,
Whose high delights the mental powers ne'er cloy,
The Saviour's robe and palm to each is given,
With an enlargement for each native joy.
In patience still possess thy soul,
For Time's incessant flight
Will speed its way as ages roll,
And Heaven's etherial light
Shall then disclose those mansions in the skies,
Which for the just Jehovah's hand prepar'd,
Ere light from Night's dark tomb did first arise,
Or Nature's lovely fabrick first rear'd;
Ere Heaven's Almighty Architect employ'd
His skill to form this world from chaos dark and void.

"Go then! let Contemplation lead
Thy feet to trace the blissful road,
By pure Religion's sacred aid,
From Nature up to Nature's God.
Away with fleeting joys of earthly sense;
The soul was form'd for more exalted bliss:
And bears the stamp of higher excellence
From the great source of endless happiness.
Imparadis'd in holy ease,
Her worth may grow divine;
The LIGHT HIMSELF will never cease,
O'er all her powers to shine.
O love the path that thither leads direct;
Lo! Truth to thee will all her light display;
Her powerful aid shall still thy soul protect;
Then bend obsequious to her sovereign sway—
So shall our BOND OF FRIENDSHIP made above,
Receive JEHOVAH'S NAME and SEAL of ENDLESS LOVE."

The

The sacred warnings teach my mind,
To count all earthly things but dross,
And lighter than the viewless wind,
To find my treasure in the Cross.
Departed Saint, may I that aid insure,
That led thy gentle soul through Death's dark vale [allure,
To shores where false delights no more
Nor ills thy endless sweet repose assail.
O how shall I that height sublime
On heavenly pinions soar,
Through all the extent of space and time,
And reach the eternal shore,
Where thou art gone? Ah! how, but by a heart
Devoted to my Saviour and my Lord,
To be resign'd with all below to part,
Except the treasures of His sacred word;
With stedfast zeal th' important task pursue, [anew.
To meet th' Eternal Morn when God creates

JOHN STOYLE.

LOVE ABUSED.

TUNE—*Mary, wisp nae mair for me.*

THE gloaming from the welkin high
Had chased the bonny gouden gleam;
The curtain'd East, in crimson dye,
Hung heavy o'er the tinted stream;
The wild rose, blushing on the brier,
Was set with drops of shining dew—
As big, and clear, the bursting tear
That rowed in Betty's een sae blue!

She saw the dear, the little cot,
Where fifteen years flew sweetly bye!
And mourn'd her shame, and hapless lot,
That forc'd her from that home to lie.
Though sweet and mild the evening smil'd,
Her heart was rent with anguish keen;
The mavis ceas'd his musick wild,
And wonder'd what her sobs could mean.

"It was not kind, to rob my mind
Of all its peace for evermore!
To blot my name with burning shame,
And make my parents' heart so sore!
That home how dare I enter now,
Each honour'd face in tears to see,
Where oft I kneel'd, to hear the vow
Was offer'd from the heart for me!

"And can I love the treacherous man
Who wrought that dear and deadly ill,
Who blurr'd with clouds my early dawn?
Ah! woes my heart! I love him still.
My heart abus'd, my love misus'd,
My wretched fate with tears I see:
But most I fear, my parents dear"
Go mourning to the grave for me.

Hogg's *Poems*, p. 170.

GOOD COUNSEL TO A YOUNG MAID.

WHEN you the sun-burnt Pilgrim see,
Fainting with thirst, haste to the springs;
Mark how at first with bended knee
He courts the crystal Nymphs, and flings
His body to the earth, where he,
Prostrate, adores the flowing Deitie.

But, when his sweaty face is drencht
In her cool waves, when from her sweet
Bosom his burning thirst is quencht;
Then mark how with disdainful feet
He kicks her banks, and from the place
That thus refresh'd him, moves with sullen pace.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair Maid,
When by the suted Lover tasted;
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted;
When all thy Virgin springs grow dry,
When no streams shall be left, but in thine eye.

THOMAS CAREW.

ON A NAKED STATUE OF CUPID WITHOUT ARROWS OR WINGS.

N'OFFRANT qu'un cœur à la Beauté,
Nud comme la Verité,
Sans armes comme l'Innocence,
Sans artes comme la Constance,
Tel fit l'Amour dans le siecle d'Or,
On ne le trouve pas quoique on le cherche encore.

TO Beauty give your heart, your sighs,
No other offering will she prize;
As Truth should unadorn'd appear,
Behold the God is naked here.

Like Innocence, he has no arms
But those of sweet and native charms;
Nor wish or power has he to fly
Like thy pure spirit, Constancy;
Such in the golden age was Love,
But now, O! whither does he rove?

I. C.

THE MIDNIGHT REVEL.

HARK, how the Dæmons of Intemperance yell [fumes,
O'er yon Circean bowl, whose poisonous
Involving Reason's seat, to frenzy swell
The reeling sense, and sink the Soul in glooms!

Now frantic Mirth the grinning groupe illumes— [fires!
See how her phosphor-flash each visage
Riot, unreign'd, his midnight pomp assumes, [spires.
And roaring Nonsense every tongue in-

'Tis done! the furious contest Nature tires,
Oblivion's stupor steeps her closing eye,
Yet oft she starts, while dreaming Thirst aspires
To catch the fancied potion passing by.

Late Morn returns—faint Nature wakes again,
Stung with remorse, and agonis'd with pain.

HAFIZ.

PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Commons, *April* 12.

Mr. *Grattan* presented a Petition from the Catholics of Ireland; but, as there were a great number of names attached to the Petition not in the hand-writing of the parties themselves, it was, after a long discussion, withdrawn.

Lord *Castlereagh*, agreeably to notice, brought forward a measure for adding to the internal Defence of the Country. His object was, to have a regular subsidiary force, amounting to six times the number of the Militia, as proposed by Mr. Yorke some years ago. On this principle it would appear, from the last returns of the *Volunteers*, that there was now a deficiency of about 30,000 men. But there were besides deficiencies of particular Counties, which would render the whole number necessary to be called on, about 60,000. This he proposed should form a local Militia, and should be balloted for, in their different Counties, in proportion to the deficiency of Volunteers in each, from among persons between the ages of 18 and 35. Persons might be allowed to volunteer into this force; but no Substitutes should be allowed, nor any exemptions made but at a very high fine. To render this force as similar as possible to the existing Militia, the Officers should possess the same requisites as to property, except in one instance,—that whoever had held the rank of Field Officer in the Army might hold the same rank here, without regard to any such qualification. Volunteer Corps might, if they chose, transfer themselves with the approbation of his Majesty into this local Militia. The period of service during the year to be 28 days, exclusive of the days for assembling, marching, &c. for which pay to be allowed. The expence would not exceed that of the present Volunteer Establishment. It would not be so great as that of Mr. Windham's Training Bill, and would not exceed 4*l.* a man for the year. A Regimental Force of 400,000 men would thus be kept up, ready at all times to act with the regular army and the militia—a force which he submitted was amply sufficient for any emergency, amounting as it would do in the time of war to 650,000, and even in time of peace to 600,000 men, besides the trained population of the Country.

Mr. *Yorke* approved of the substance of the proposition.

Mr. *Windham* begged of Gentlemen on the other side to put two questions to themselves—1st, What necessity there was for the proposed measure?—2d, Whether it might not be traced to the motive of wishing to bring back the old system of having soldiers for life?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual provision for Stipendiary Curates, and for their residence on their Cures.

April 13.

Lord *Binning* presented the Report of the Sugar Committee. After some observations from different Members, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Bulldulph* proposed resolutions for selling the Crown Lands, and transferring the property arising therefrom to the hereditary revenue of the Crown. This was not acceded to; and, requiring the concurrence of the Crown, of course fell to the ground.

House of Lords, *April* 14.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bills which had passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Estcourt* moved for returns of the effective strength of the Militia on the 1st July 1807 and 1st April 1808, with the number who volunteered into the Army, and the numbers wanted on 1st April 1808 to complete each Regiment.—Ordered.

House of Commons, *April* 26.

Mr. *Grant* presented a Petition from the East India Company, stating certain embarassments under which they at present laboured, and praying a loan from the Country to the amount of 1,200,000*l.* On the question for referring the Petition to the Committee now sitting on East India Affairs, a pretty long conversation ensued; Mr. *Grant* and others maintaining that there were funds more than sufficient to repay any such Loan; while on the other hand, Mr. *Creevey* and others doubted that fact, and conceived that any advance to the Company, in the present state of their affairs, must be esteemed a gift, and not a loan. The question, however, was at length agreed to.

April 27.

Mr. Alderman *Combe* brought in a Bill to render Child-stealing an indictable offence.

In a Committee of Supply, after some discussion, the Irish Estimates for the year were voted.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the sum of 2,253,111*l.* as a surplus arsing in consequence of funding Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1807 outstanding, was granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1808.

April 29.

Mr. *Tremayne* brought in a Bill to provide for the burial of dead bodies cast on shore on the coast of England.

Mr.

Mr. *Long* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to accelerate the auditing of the accompts of the Paymaster-General of the Forces.

In a Committee of Supply, a long debate took place on the question for granting 9,250*l.* for the support of 250 Students of the Roman Catholic persuasion at Maynooth; Sir J. *Newport* having moved to extend it to 13,000*l.* as had been done by the late Ministry. On a division, the numbers were, for the larger grant 58, for the lesser, 93.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Foster* proposed a more gradual Assessment of the fire-hearths.

Mr. *Lethbridge* proposed a duty of 5*l.* 5*s.* on double-barreled guns, which was opposed; and on a division the numbers were,—for the Motion 17, against it 56.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 2.

Lord *Ellenborough* brought in a Bill for the relief of persons detained in prison under executions for sums not exceeding 20*l.* exclusive of costs; according to which the debtor is to be entitled to his release at the expiration of 12 calendar months from the period of his first confinement, on application to any of the superior Courts in Westminster Hall, his effects still remaining liable. This his Lordship stated to be merely an experimental measure.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Roberts* presented a Petition from the City of Worcester in favour of the Reversion Bill.

Mr. *Huskisson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better collection of the duties on malt, and the preventing of frauds on the revenue in the manufacture thereof.

The Local Militia Bill was read a second time, after a pretty long discussion.

May 4.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* moved that the House do go into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of making provision for such of the Judges in the Courts of Session and Justiciary, and Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, as, by reason of supernnnuation, infirmity, or otherwise, might retire from the Scotch Bench.

Mr. *J. Abercrombie* objected to the comprehending of the Barons of Exchequer in any such grant. They were not to be regarded as Judges, but as holders of sinecure places.—After a considerable discussion on this point, the House divided—For the Speaker's leaving the Chair 68, against it 25.

Having gone into the Committee on the question for granting three-fourths of their usual Salary to Judges on their retiring from the Bench, the same to be paid out of the Fund from which Judges Salaries, and other expences connected with the administration of Justice in Scotland, were defrayed, Mr. *Banks* objected to the fund, and contended that, if proper to be granted, the allowances in question should be paid out of the Pension List, which in Scotland had increased *eight-fold* during the present reign. On this, another long discussion took place, but the motion was carried, 80 against 51.

In a Committee on the Local Militia Bill, it was split into two—one for England, and a separate Bill for Scotland. The Report to be farther considered that day se'nnight.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the sums of three millions, and of 1,500,000*l.* were ordered to be raised by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 5,

Lord *Grenville*, as a reason for not bringing forward a motion for the repeal of the Orders in Council, stated the prevalence of a report, that in consequence of the probability of the re-establishment of a good understanding with the United States of America, Government had it in contemplation to take a step which would render any such motion unnecessary.

Lord *Hawkesbury* rose merely to prevent his silence from being construed into an assent to the truth of what had just fallen from the Noble Lord. Here the matter dropped.

The Scotch Judicature Bill was committed. A pretty long discussion took place.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan* presented a Petition from Mr. St. John Mason, a Barrister of Ireland, stating that he had been confined for nearly three years, had been badly treated while in confinement, and at length, on the charges against him being found to be utterly groundless, been discharged, with the total ruin of his property, and great injury to his health. The Petition, therefore, prayed relief. After some conversation, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *A. Wellesley* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Postmaster-General for Ireland to purchase certain buildings for the purpose of enlarging the Post-Office of Dublin.

Mr. *Biddulph* opposed the going into a Committee on the Assessed Taxes Bill. A division took place, when the motion for going into the Committee was carried —50 against 21. The measure afterwards passed through a Committee.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, as to the grant to Maynooth College, a very long and animated debate, full of asperity and personalities, took place, Sir *J. Newport*, Col. *Mather*, Lords

Lords *H. Petty*, *Milton*, and *Porchester*, Messrs. *C. W. Wynne*, *Laing*, *Herbert*, *Ponsonby*, *Grattan*, *Barham*, *W. Smith*, and *Tierney*, contending that 15,000*l.* should be the sum granted; and Sir *A. Wellesley*, Messrs. *Perceval*, *Wilberforce*, *Stephens*, and Dr. *Duigenan*, arguing for the smaller sum of 9,250*l.* The two last Gentlemen went the length of thinking that no grant whatever ought to have been made. On a division, the numbers were—for the larger grant 82, for the smaller sum 106—Majority 24.

Another division took place on the motion of Mr. *Tierney*, for postponing the Resolution till Wednesday, when Mr. Canning might be expected to be present. On this question the numbers were—Ayes 82, Noes 112—Majority in favour of the Resolution 30. The Resolution for the smaller sum was accordingly agreed to.

May 6.

The Scotch Judges Salary Bill was brought in by the *Lord Advocate*, and read the first time.

The Bill for preventing Child-stealing, the Interment Bill, and the Irish Assessed Taxes Bill, went through Committees.

On the motion of Mr. *Horner*, an account of the number of appeals and writs of error brought before the House of Lords since the year 1760, was ordered to be laid before the House.

Bills for raising three millions and one million and a half by issues of Exchequer Bills, were read the first time.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, *May* 10. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Tropard French privateer, late his Majesty's schooner the King's Fish, or Flying Fish, of 5 guns and 62 men, by the Pheasant Sloop, Capt. J. Palmer.—It also announces that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the Island of Zealand.

Admiralty-office, *May* 14. Transmitted by Admiral Cochrane:

Cerberus, at Deseada, March 30.

Sir, I have the satisfaction to announce to you the capture of the Island of Deseada by the force you did me the honour to place under my command.—On the 29th inst. I weighed from Marie Galante with the vessels named in the margin*; and on the 30th, at half past three P. M. the boats under the command of Capt. Sherriff, of his Majesty's sloop Lily, with a detachment of seamen and marines from each vessel, under their respective commanders, who gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion, stood towards the shore, which was defended by a battery of two nine-pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour, together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about seventy men, who opened their fire upon the boats, when I found it necessary to anchor the squadron with springs on their cables, and commence a cannonading, which soon silenced them, and at four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole Island surrendered without opposition. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that this capture has been effected without loss; the Commandant, National Officers, and troops, are made prisoners of war, and the Militia have laid down their arms. I should not do justice to the merit of Captain Sherriff, was I not to express in the highest terms my entire approbation of his conduct, together with Captain Ward, and all the Officers and men employed on this service.

P. S. Under-mentioned is a list of the ordnance and military stores found on the Island; the whole of the great guns I have destroyed as well as the batteries; and the small arms and other military stores I have taken off the Island.

Iron Ordnance—At the principal Battery, three 24-pounders and two 9-pounders.—At the Grand Bourg, two 9-pounders, and two dismounted 6-pounders.—50 whole barrels of powders—50 muskets.

W. Selby.

[A Letter from Capt. T. Searle, Commander of the Grasshopper sloop, Gibraltar, April 28, mentions the capture of two Spanish gun-boats, the destruction of two others, and the capture of two valuable vessels from South America. The vessels from South America anchored under a battery close in with Faro, among the shoals; he immediately anchored within range of grape-shot, and, after a very severe action of two hours and a half, the people on shore deserted their guns, two gun-boats struck, and the other two we drove ashore, and were destroyed. The cargoes on board the two Spanish vessels are worth thirty thousand pounds each, which are captured. There was one man killed, the Captain slightly, and three seamen severely wounded. The enemy's loss was very great in the two gun-boats captured; they had forty killed and wounded.—A Letter

* Cerberus, Lily, Pelican, Express, Swinger, and Mosambique.

Letter from Charles Dashwood, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Franchise, states, that the French lugger privateer Le Hazard, of 4 guns and 50 men, was taken on the 23d of February by the Franchise, twelve leagues South of Scilly.—There are in the Gazette three letters, transmitted by Admiral Dacres in the West Indies. The first is from Capt. Symonds, mentioning his having captured the Spanish schooner letter of marque Santissima Trinidad, from Puerto Cavallo, bound to Cadiz, pierced for 14 guns, had four mounted, with 20 men.—The next from Lieut. Rorie, mentions the capture of a Spanish felucca letter of marque by the Fortune brig, under his command.—A second letter from Capt. Symonds, of the Tweed, states, that he had captured the French privateer schooner L'Adventure, of three guns, and 52 men. A few days prior to her capture, he destroyed a small schooner, prize and tender to the privateer.

This Gazette also contains a Proclamation for the restitution of all Portuguese property detained by this Country.—Also a Proclamation declaring that all his Majesty's subjects may lawfully trade to and from the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, subject to the same duties, &c. to which the trade to and from his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies shall be subject by Law.]

Admiralty-office, May 17. Letter from Capt. Skene, of H. M. S. Guerriere, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on-board, Barbadoes, March 19.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French privateer brig Malvina, of Nantes, commanded by Mons. Rene Salaun, and mounting 14 guns with 60 men, together with her prize, the British ship Juliana, were captured on Feb. 15, by his Majesty's ship under my command.

ALEX. SKENE.

Admiralty-office, May 21. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Mason, of the Daphne, giving an account of the boats of that vessel, and of the Tartarus, having, on the night of April 25, cut out ten vessels from Fladstrand, on the coast of Jutland, laden with provisions, and supposed to be bound to Norway. Lieut. Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Master, and three seamen were wounded. The Officers employed on the occasion, and of whose conduct Capt. Mason speaks in terms of warm commendation, were Lieut. Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Roger (Marines); and Messrs. Beazeley, Durell, Elliot, Moore, and Ayton, Midshipmen of the Daphne; and Lieuts. Gittens and Patterson, and Midshipmen Septford, Lussman, and Andrews, of the Tartarus. Five of the prizes are brigs of 130 to 190 tons, deeply laden with grain, &c. three galliots of 110 tons, ditto, a schooner of 80, and a sloop of 90 tons, ditto.

Mr J. T. Curry, Commander of the Royal George revenue yatch, in a Letter to the Commissioners of the Excise, Edinburgh, announces his having proceeded in quest of the French privateer Passe Partout, of 16 four and eight-pounders and 68 men, which he heard to be on the coast, and after a chase of seven hours, got alongside, when, on firing a couple of broadsides she struck.

Capt. Bathurst, of the Salsette, communicates to Sir S. Hood, the capture of the Danish privateer Kratbesminde, of eight guns and 51 men, out five days from Copenhagen, and had made no capture.

Admiralty-office, May 24. A letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole, from Mr. J. Kinsman, commander of the Active Excise cutter, dated at Falmouth the 19th inst. stating that, on the 17th, he had captured in the said cutter, after a chace of some hours, the Deux Freres French privateer of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage-guns, and manned with 29 men. She had been out four days, and had taken two vessels, one of which was retaken by the Active, and the other by the Betsy privateer of Plymouth.

Admiralty-office, May 28. Letter transmitted by Rear-admiral Purvis.

Redwing, at Sea, May 7.

Sir, This morning at day-light, Cape Trafalgar bearing W. N. W. about six miles, an enemy's convoy was discovered coming down along shore. The winds being very light and variable, I was not enabled to close with them before seven o'clock; at that time, being within point-blank shot, the armed vessels handed their sails, and forming a close line, swept towards us, indicating an intention to board. The just confidence I place in the officers and men that I have the honour to command, induced me to meet the enemy upon his own terms; and I endeavoured to close, to decide the business as quick as possible, in order to secure the merchantmen.—Upon arriving within musket-shot, a quick and well-directed fire was opened, our guns doing great execution. At nine o'clock, the enemy, completely panic-struck and beaten, pushed their vessels into a heavy surf, sacrificing all their wounded. I instantly sent a boat to try to save as many as I could, as it was distressing to see their situation, but our men were unable to rescue one of them. The merchant vessels, seeing the fate of their convoy, attempted to disperse; some we sunk, others ran into the surf, and in a short time disappeared; the rest were captured, excepting three (two of which were

were armed) that it was not in my power to come up with, owing to our crippled state, having two 24-pounders shot through the foremast, one through the mainmast, and one through the gammoning of the bowsprit, that likewise cut the knee of the head asunder. The steady and cool conduct of the officers and men throughout deserve my warmest praise: and had the enemy possessed resolution enough to have boarded, I could not doubt of the result, though opposed to such superior numbers. My First Lieut. Ferguson, on this as well as on many other occasions, was a good assistant to me. Nothing can exceed his cool determined conduct, which I have so often witnessed. Lieut. Webster likewise executed his duty entirely to my satisfaction, as well as Mr. Davis, Master, and Mr. Horniman, Purser, who were both wounded; the latter, I fear, will lose an eye. It is with the most heartfelt gratification I acquaint you our loss in men is small, as herewith annexed. I am now on my way to Gibraltar, as our masts must be taken out; but I shall lose no time in refitting, and resuming my station.

T. Usher.

Killed and Wounded in the boats.—*Killed*, J. Carter, seaman. *Wounded*, E. Jacobson, seaman, severely; (who was also wounded on board the sloop.) Mr. Davis, Master, slightly; Mr. Horniman, Purser, severely.

List of the Convoy. The Diligent of two 24-pounders, and two 8-pounders, and 60 men, sunk; the Borens of two 24-pounders and two 8-pounders, and 60 men, sunk; No. 3, of two 24-pounders and one 36-pounder, and 36 men, sunk; No. 6, of one 24 pounder and 40 men, sunk; No 107, of two 6-pounders and 35 men, escaped; a Mistico, of four 6-pounders and 20 men, taken; a Felucca, of four 3-pounders and 20 men, escaped. —Merchantmen: 7 captured, 4 sunk, and 1 escaped.

This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Capt. Campbell, of the Unite, announcing the capture of the Etoile de Buonaparte, of six guns and 21 men, (15 having deserted previous to her sailing,) having an Aide de Camp of Gen. Berthier on board, with dispatches from Corfu to Ancona, which he destroyed previous to her capture.—A Letter from Capt. Harvey, of the Standard, stating the capture of the Italian brig Friedland, of 16 guns, and having on board Don Amilcar Paolucci, commanding in chief the Italian Marine, and Knight of the Iron Crown.—Another Letter from Sir T. Livingstone mentions the capture of two armed vessels, of six guns each, under the protection of the Torre de Estacio, on the night of the 6th November, by the boats of the Renommee and Grasshopper, under the able conduct of Lieut. Webster. Mr. Barton, Purser of the Grasshopper, and a seaman of the Renommee, were badly wounded on the occasion. The prizes being aground, and it being impossible to take out the people, including several women and children, they were abandoned without being destroyed, as would otherwise have been done.

Admiralty-office, June 11. Letter from Lieut. Lucas to Sir S. Hood.

Hired Cutter Swan, off Bornholm, May 24.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, today, at noon, I observed a cutter-rigged vessel standing from the Land towards me. I hove-to, and hoisted a Danish Jack for a pilot, which decoyed her so far from the shore that I was enabled to come up with her before she could reach the land. At two I gave chase, and at four had the satisfaction of getting within gun-shot of her. She then commenced her fire; immediately on which the battery on the shore opened their fire, being about a mile from the beach. The enemy attempting to get a long gun in her stern to bear on me, she was caught in the wind, which enabled me to get within musket-shot; and, after an action of 20 minutes, she blew up and sunk. The state of the weather, being nearly calm under the land, the fire of the batteries and several of the boats coming from the shore, I was under the necessity of quitting the wreck without saving the life of a single one of her crew. The Danish cutter appeared to be a vessel of about 120 tons, and mounting 8 or 10 guns, and apparently full of men. I am happy to add, not a man under my command, or the vessel, received the least damage.

M. R. Lucas.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Lieut. Price, acting Commander of the Falcon, of whose exertions Sir J. Saumarez speaks in terms of the warmest commendation, announcing the capture and destruction of 27 Danish boats off the Islands of Thunoe, Samsoe, &c. in the Belt.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

The Arch-Tyrant of Europe has at length nearly consummated his perfidious labours in Spain; having compelled the wretched Charles IV. to resign his sovereignty, and the Prince of Asturias his birth-right, to make way for a creature of his own; it is supposed, his brother Joseph, at present called *King* of Naples: in the mean time, Murat (Grand Duke of Berg, as he is termed) holds the power, as Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom. We annex the following documents, as bearing an official stamp:

Madrid,

Madrid, May 20. The King, the Prince of Asturias, their Royal Highnesses the Infanta Don Carlos and Don Antonio, have abdicated the Crown and their right thereto, as appears by the following documents, viz.

"I have thought proper to give my beloved subjects this last proof of my paternal love. Their happiness, tranquillity, prosperity, and preservation, and integrity of the dominions that Divine Providence had placed under my sway, have been the sole objects of my constant care during my reign. Every step and measure that have been adopted since my exaltation to the throne of my august ancestors have been directed to those just purposes, and could not be directed to any other. This day, in the extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed, my conscience, my honour, and the good name I ought to leave to posterity, imperiously require of me, that the last act of my sovereignty should be solely pointed to that end, viz. to the tranquillity, prosperity, security, and integrity of the monarchy, whose throne I quit, to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres. Therefore, by a treaty, signed and ratified, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the Emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indias, having stipulated that the Crown of Spain and the Indias is always to be independent and entire, as it was under my rule, and likewise that our holy religion is not only to be the predominant one in Spain, but the only one to be observed in all the dominions of the monarchy. Of all which you will take due notice, and communicate it to all the Councils and Tribunals of the Kingdom, Chiefs of Provinces, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, and to all the Justices of Districts, in order that this last act of my sovereignty may be notorious to all and every one in my dominions of Spain and Indias; and you are all to concur and assist in carrying into effect the dispositions of my dear friend the Emperor Napoleon, as they are directed to preserve the peace, friendship, and union between France and Spain, avoiding disorder and popular commotions, the effects of which can only be havock and destruction of families, and the ruin of all.—Given in Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace of the Government, the 5th May, 1808.

I, THE KING."

"To the Governor, ad interim, of my Council of Castile."

"Don Fernando, Prince of Asturias, and the Infantas, Don Carlos and Don Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity that all Spaniards have manifested towards them, with the most poignant grief see them in the present day plunged in the greatest confusion, and threatened with the most direful calamities resulting therefrom; and knowing that it arises in the major part of them, from the ignorance they are in of the causes of the conduct their Royal Highnesses have hitherto observed, and of the plans now chalked out for the greatest happiness of their country, they can do no less than endeavour to undeceive them, in order that its execution may suffer no impediment, and, at the same time, to testify to them the sincere affection they profess for them.—They cannot consequently avoid manifesting to them, that the circumstances in which the Prince, by the abdication of the King his Father, took the reins of government, many provinces of the kingdom, and all the frontier garrisons being occupied by a great number of French troops, and more than 60,000 men of the same nation situated in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, and many other data that no other person could possess; all conspired to persuade them, that being surrounded by rocks and quicksands, they had no other remedy, but to choose, among many evils, the one that would be the least productive of calamity—as such, they fixed upon a journey to Bayonne.—On their Royal Highnesses arrival at Bayonne, the Prince, then King, unexpectedly found, that the King his Father had protested against his abdication, pretending it had not been voluntary. Not having accepted the Crown but in the good faith that the abdication was voluntary, he had scarcely ascertained the existence of the protest, when, through filial respect, he restored the Crown; and shortly after, the King his Father renounced it in his name, and in that of all the dynasty, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that, looking to the welfare of the nation, he should elect the person and dynasty who are to occupy it hereafter.—In this state of things, their Royal Highnesses, considering the situation they are in, the critical circumstances of Spain, in which all the efforts of its inhabitants in favour of their rights will not only be useless, but mournful, as they would only cause rivers of blood to flow, and cause the loss at least of a great part of the Provinces, and of all their ultra-marine possessions; and reflecting on the other hand that it would be a most efficacious remedy against so many evils for each of their Royal Highnesses to adhere by himself separately, to the cession of their rights to the throne already made by the King their Father; reflecting also, that the said Emperor of the French binds himself in this case to preserve the absolute independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and of all ultra-marine possessions,

sessions, without reserving to himself, nor dismembering, the least part of its dominions, to maintain the unity of the Catholic Religion, property, laws, and usages, which he secures for the future, and on a sound basis; also the power and prosperity of the Spanish Nation: Their Royal Highnesses believe they give the greatest proof of their generosity, love, and gratitude, for the affection they have experienced, in sacrificing as much as is in their power, their personal interest, for the benefit of the Country; adhering, as they have done, by a particular agreement, to the cession of their rights to the Throne, absolving all Spaniards from their duty in this respect, and exhorting them to look to the interest of their country, remaining tranquil, and expecting their happiness from the sage disposition and power of the Emperor Napoleon; and by shewing their readiness to conform thereto, they will give their Prince and the two Infantas, the greatest testimony of their loyalty, as their Royal Highnesses give them of their fatherly love and affection, by giving up all their rights, and forgetting their own interests to make them happy, which is the sole object of their wishes.

I, THE PRINCE,
CARLOS.
ANTONIO.

"*Bourdeaux, 10th May,* 1808."

Madrid, May 20. This day the Council of Castile held an extraordinary Assembly, in pursuance of a command from his Royal Higuness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in order to proceed to the execution of a Decree and a Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

The Imperial Decree was to the following effect:

"NAPOLEON, *Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.*

"The King and the Princes of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the Crown *, as is known by their treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile, we have decreed, and do decree, ordered, and do order, as follows:

"Art. I. The Assembly of the Notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne. The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the *new Government for the kingdom.*

"II. Our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

"III. The Ministers, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities are, as far as is requisite, confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as is usual.

"IV. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this Decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 25th of May, 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

Madrid, June 3. This day was published, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of France, &c. a

PROCLAMATION TO THE SPANISH NATION.

The following is a translation of the more important passages:

"Spaniards! After a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine.—Your Princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish Crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity.—Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation.

"Spaniards! I have convened a General Assembly of the Deputies of your Provinces and Towns, that I may know your desires and wants.

"I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious Crown upon the head of one who resembles me: securing you a Constitution which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my will, that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the Restorer of our Country.

"Given at Bayonne, 25th May, 1808."

By virtue of a mandate of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, dated the 22d inst. the existing Commission of Consolidation of the Royal *Vales* is abolished. The Commission is in future to be composed of the President of Government, of the Supreme Council of Castile, two Ministers of the same Council, a Minister of the Council of the Indies, and of the Council of the Factory, and a Secretary. The functions intrusted to

* If Buonaparte, however, attaches any importance to a formal act of renunciation by the reigning Family, his object is yet not attained; as Don Pedro, who is nephew to the old King, is gone with the Portuguese Family to the Brazils.

to this Commission are *to secularise and sell, as far as is requisite, the Church lands*, and to dispatch all other pressing business.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady in Madrid to her Brother in Dublin, dated May 5:

"Words cannot describe the horror with which we have been surrounded since the first of this month: the approaching storm was expected, but on the 2d, immediately after breakfast, it broke out in the most furious manner. Our friend T. had provided a retreat at his country house, about six miles distant, to which we were to remove that very evening, but the storm overtook us, and stopped our journey; the thunder of the artillery announced the beginning of the business, and in a few minutes after the whole male population of the city appeared in arms; wherever a French soldier was discovered, he was instantly cut down or shot; six of them were put to death under our windows, the scene was dreadful beyond description. After two or three hours carnage, particularly in our great street called Alcala, a reinforcement of Frenchmen poured into the town, and in their turn became the assailants; our doors were burst open by the defeated populace, and seven or eight of the inhabitants took refuge under the couches, and in different parts of the house; but the French soldiers followed them, and in my presence they most unmercifully bayonetted those who had first entered the room, where I and my children sat shivering with horror. The presence of a young French Officer protected us, and he had the humanity to continue in the house the entire of this fatal day, to which I certainly owe the lives of myself and children. All night the inhabitants were forced to illuminate their windows, and fifteen dreadful looking fellows took entire possession of the lower part of the house; they soon broke open the cellars, which they plundered, nor could the presence of the friendly Officer I have mentioned prevent them. The following morning was indeed a scene of horror. Almost every person that passed through the streets was stained with blood, and the dead bodies lay in heaps*; it was reported, and I believe with some truth, that MURAT, the French General, intended to erect some works outside the town, to batter it to the ground, in revenge for the lives of his soldiers. This, however, he abandoned. The next day when the tumult had a little abated, T. and I got some articles of plate, and the books of the house, and through the intercession of our French friend, were suffered to remove to his residence at Ombro, where we now are with the children.—You shall hear from me by the first possible conveyance. The chance I have of sending this to Lisbon, is but small, but it may possibly reach you."

The following are the circumstances under which the French obtained possession of Barcelona:—On the 13th of February about 10,000 of their troops arrived in the vicinity of that city. The Commanding Officer applied to the Governor of the place for passports for Valentia, whither, it was pretended, he meant to proceed; but first requested that the men might stop a day or two at Barcelona to refresh themselves. The gates were opened to the Frenchmen; they received a hearty welcome, all the housekeepers vying with each other in shewing them hospitality. At the end of three days the *generale* was beaten, and the whole of the French troops appeared in marching order on the parade. The population of the place assembled to take their leave of their friends—but what was their astonishment when they perceived the Frenchmen divide, one half taking their route to the Citadel, of which they took possession; and the other to Fort Monjui, on the summit of the hill which commands the town! This place being garrisoned by 6000 Spaniards, they were desired to march out, to make room for their friends; the Commandant replied, that he must first wait the instructions of his Government, but that, in the mean time, the French troops should be amply provided with every thing. The French Commander rejoined, that his orders were peremptory, and that he could not delay a moment in putting them in execution. On this the quarters of the Spaniards were peaceably resigned to them.

Letters from Dijon of the 31st ult. inclose copies of the following Proclamation.

"NOBLE ASTURIANS!—I am surrounded on every side, and a victim of the most cruel perfidy. You once saved Spain in worse circumstances. At present, a prisoner, I do not ask of you the Crown; but intreat of you to form a regular plan with the neighbouring Provinces, for the repulsion of a foreign yoke and the redemption of your liberties, by the destruction of the treacherous foe, who deprives of his right your unfortunate Prince

Bayonne, May 8. FERDINAND."

Under

* The accounts relative to the number of lives lost in the insurrection at Madrid, on the 2d, it is said, are much exaggerated. The Captain of a vessel arrived from Cadiz, which port she left on the 12th inst. states, that not more than 300 of the inhabitants, and about 100 French, fell on that occasion. A Military Commission, however, had been established on the 3d, for the trial of the prisoners; the progress of which was so very rapid, that in the course of that and the following day upwards of 130 of the insurgents were put to death by the usual means of military execution.

Under the circumstances, however, in which the Prince was placed, we doubt his hazarding an address to the above effect.

Buonaparte, finding that the Spaniards were strongly attached to Ferdinand VII. devised an expedient which might serve to blast his hopes of ever reigning over the Spanish people. A Gentleman arrived from Cadiz states, that he heard the Common Crier proclaim a Declaration, or a pretended Declaration, made by the Queen at Bayonne, confessing her own infamy, and announcing to the People of Spain, that the Prince of Asturias was not the Son of her husband their lawful King; but that he was begotten in adultery. This base expedient the same person thinks must have been resorted to, for the purpose of counteracting the prevailing sentiments in favour of Ferdinand; as a Red Cockade, with the figure of 7 in the centre, was universally worn.—The Prince of the Peace, according to accounts received at Cadiz from Bayonne, had been put in full possession of his property.

The people are in a state of actual insurrection in Asturias and Galicia, and also in the districts of St. Andero and Leon. An Assembly of Deputies in the Districts we have mentioned has already taken place at Oviedo the capital of Asturias; by authority of which Assembly a formal declaration of war has been published against the French Government. To this Assembly all the districts of Spain are invited to send deputies; and it is proposed to convene the *Cortes*, in order to concert measures for the purpose of delivering the country from its present degradation.—The Marquis de Santa Cruz, who is a Nobleman of considerable importance, particularly in Asturias, and who is in the vigour of youth, is appointed Generalissimo of the patriotic army, which is already considerable, and promises rapidly to increase.

A General Assembly of the Province of Asturias has sent Deputies * to request assistance from England, in rescuing themselves from the tyranny and oppression of the French. They have taken several official documents with them: among these are a full power from the Assembly to enter into and conclude any treaty or alliance with England to assist and promote their cause; a letter to George III. and a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Spain in general. The latter states, that the act by which the King and family of Bourbon have abdicated the throne in favour of whomsoever Buonaparte might be pleased to appoint, being an act of force, and not of choice, they consider themselves absolved from their oath of allegiance, as far as refers to the appointment of a successor; inasmuch as, in case of abdication, the power reverts to the people, from whom it emanated; and consequently, that they are determined to appoint a successor, and to maintain his rights by force of arms. It reminds the brave Asturians, that, in a crisis not less perilous than the present, the invasion of the Moors, their fathers rose in a mass, and preserved their country.—Murat too had issued a Proclamation, equally betraying the rage and the terror pertaining to tyranny. If a single Frenchman fall in any village, town or city, such village, &c. is to be burnt to the ground.

A Spanish Gentleman, arrived in this Country more recently from the Patriots in Spain, brings intelligence to the 6th inst. on which day he quitted Corunna. Wherever he passed, he heard but one sentiment expressed; that of a unanimous resolution to resist the common enemy of mankind.—There were then upwards of 150,000 men in arms in the Provinces of Asturias and Galicia alone: Biscay had joined the patriotic confederacy. Deputies had been sent to all the other provinces; and no doubt was entertained, that the whole Kingdom would speedily present the grand and sublime spectacle of an united people armed in defence of their independence, and resolved to rescue their country from the gripe of a Foreign Tyrant. Several more persons of distinction had repaired to the patriotic standard; and the general character of the Confederacy stamped it as no temporary ebullition of popular feeling, but as a settled and determined combination of the whole.

[We stop the Press to announce the formal ACCESSION OF JOSEPH BUONAPARTE TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.]

PORTUGAL.

Gen. Junot, in consequence of the emigration from Lisbon, has declared that any person caught in the attempt to reach or to communicate with the British fleet, or any one assisting in such escape or intercourse, shall be punished with death.

The favourable reception which his Majesty the Emperor and King has given to the Portuguese deputies at Bayonne has, according to letters from Portugal of the 21st of May, revived the hopes of the Portuguese of a happier futurity. This is known by an extract from a letter made public

* Viscount Materosa, a nobleman of considerable local influence; and Don Diego de La Vega. The latter holds the commission of a Lieutenant in the Navy, and acts as Secretary to the Viscount. They are both said to be very intelligent men. Since their arrival, many Cabinet Councils have been held on this important business; and our Government has come to a determination to aid to the utmost of their power the cause of the Patriots of Spain.

public by the Duke of Abrantes, Governor-General of Portugal, and written at Bayonne, on the 27th of April by the Portuguese deputies to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

The extract was preceded by the following Proclamation, by his Excellency the Governor-General:

"PORTUGUESE—Without doubt you will merit the benevolence of Napoleon the Great; your conduct will prove that you are worthy of independence. It will be a source of great joy to me, if I can contribute to your felicity. Portuguese—continue to live in quiet, and place your confidence in me. The moment approaches when your new organization will take place."

The extract from the letter was to the following effect:

"Countrymen, the confidence with which you honoured us in sending us to the Great Monarch, to be the interpreters of your wishes and sentiments, was granted, that we might submit our dearest interests in the fate of our country, to the decision of the mighty genius who is to renovate Europe. On our arrival at the frontiers of the French empire, we were witnesses of the continual rejoicings of the subjects of the Great Napoleon. This expression of universal joy in France afforded us a presentiment of our felicity.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty devoted the first day of his residence at Bayonne to the reception of his subjects. He was pleased to grant us the second day. He entered into the minutest details respecting all our desires and concerns. Nothing can equal the extent of his genius, the sublimity of his mind, and the generosity of his principles. At the same time that his Majesty condescended to discourse with us, with paternal affability, on the present state of affairs, he made the most important observations upon every thing that could assure our prosperity, and spoke to us with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events have given him over the country. The Emperor observed, that the great distance which separates Portugal from the seat of Government in France, does not permit his watching over the concerns of our country with the same care and solicitude as over the interests of his other subjects, and that he knew the difficulty of entrusting a great power over distant countries to other hands. His Majesty spoke to us with some displeasure, but without any great warmth, of the Prince who governed us, and of his Royal race. He principally treated of the means of raising us to our due station among the powers of the Continent of Europe, and of delivering us from the yoke of British influence, under which we had during so many years suffered. His Majesty said, that he would endure no English colony on the Continent. Finally, he declared, that our fate was in our own hands; that it depended on the disposition which we should manifest to the world, the uprightness with which we should embrace the general cause of the Continent of Europe, and the firmness with which we should resist temptations to mislead us from the objects in view. See, these are the tokens by which his Imperial and Royal Majesty will recognize whether you are worthy to constitute a nation, support a throne, and have a Prince who will govern you, and fill a rank among the powers of Europe."

The Portuguese Deputation have repaired from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, with the exception of M. de Lima, Ambassador of Portugal in France, who has remained at Bayonne in order to give his Majesty that information concerning the establishments of the country which he may require.

Lisbon, May 28.—In imitation of the town of Coimbra, the towns of Levria, Porto, Amarante, Castello Branco, and Ricardaes, have begged permission of their Magistrates to illuminate their houses during three days, in order to express their joy at the favourable sentiments expressed by his Majesty the Emperor of the French towards Portugal, which our Deputies to Bayonne have announced to us. At Amarante, a *Te Deum* has been sung, and the most ardent wishes sent to heaven for the preservation of *Napoleon the Great*. The Portuguese clergy, as well as the other public bodies, have expressed the most lively enthusiasm.

On the invitation of his Excellency the Duke of Abrantes, the *Junta* of the three estates has held an assembly; in order, in common with the deputies of the first public bodies of the kingdom, to frame an Address of Thanks to his Majesty the Emperor and King. The Address is already signed. This *Junta* has been constituted on the model of that of 1641, which established King John IV.

FRANCE.

The late King of Spain, the Queen, and the Prince of the Peace, arrived at Fontainbleau on the 23d ult. The Prince of Asturias and his brother, Don Carlos, reached Valency, the place of their destination, a few days before.

Paris, June 10.—In the *Moniteur* is contained the following from Bayonne, dated the 4th instant:

"The day before yesterday his Majesty received at his Levee the deputation of the Grandees of Spain, and had a very long conference with them. Among the Members who constitute this deputation * are

* Letters of the 19th ult. from Cadiz, state, that the Deputies had been obliged to undertake their journey to Bayonne; the Duke of Berg having sent an escort of horse to the house of each individual, under the pretext of guarding them.

mentioned

mentioned Prince Castel Franco, the Duke del Parque, the Duke of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Croix, and the Count of Santa Coloma. Yesterday his Excellency M. d'Auzanza, Minister of Finance, presented to his Majesty the deputation of the Council of the Indies and of the Council of Finance. His Majesty conversed two hours with the Members of this deputation, concerning the changes and improvements which the welfare of Spain requires, in the opinion of all intelligent persons."

Paris, June 14. Letters from Bayonne of the 10th inst. contain the following particulars:—"King Joseph Napoleon arrived on the 10th inst. in this town. His Majesty was received with all the honours due to a Sovereign. The Spanish Deputies, with the civil and military authorities, had the honour to be presented to him.

The following paragraph, which we extract from a French Paper, is a more striking exemplification than has yet reached us of the disposition of the writers of France to deal in the hyperbole when adulating Buonaparte:—it is from Marseilles.

"The 20th of this month (April) a religious ceremony took place to return thanks to the Omnipotent, for the liberty obtained by the French captives in Algiers, through the paternal offices and solicitudes of the Emperor; the public gratitude to the Divinity, *and to the Sovereign, who is his image upon earth*, was manifested in a solemn procession, singing a canticle of thanksgiving, and in the abundance of the alms received for the succour and comfort of the captives."

The population of France and her allies is estimated at eighty-three millions.

HOLLAND.

The *Moniteur* of the 30th ult. contains the address of Mr. Byland Auls, President of the Dutch Legislative Body, to *King* Louis; which, after expressing a hope that their labours, then approaching to a close, would meet his Majesty's approbation, observed, that they agreed with his Majesty as to the difficulties of their circumstances, which required sacrifices that no other people could make; and that in returning to their homes, they would assure their fellow-citizens that his Majesty was sensibly affected by their sufferings; and at the same time recommend to them the necessity of following his example, not to lose courage, but to hope that Heaven would grant to them that peace for which they made those sacrifices, and on which the commerce and prosperity of the kingdom depended.

ITALY.

The King of Naples has declared, by a decree of the 12th ult. that all correspondence with the enemy shall be punished with death; and that any person going to or returning from a place occupied by the enemy, without leave, shall be treated as a spy.—*(Nachrichten.)*

The French Papers say that Joseph Buonaparte governs Naples with consummate wisdom: it is possible that he may; but in order that there may be no doubt on the subject, King Joe keeps 30,000 French in the country, to *remind* his subjects of all the *benefits* he confers on them. The native troops are only 10,000.

The principal features in the Treaty between England and the King of the Two Sicilies, is a subsidy from England of 300,000*l. per annum*, to commence from the period when the British and Russians landed in Naples; and that Sicily is to be garrisoned by 10,000 British troops.

According to letters from Rome, his Holiness is about to make a journey for a short time to Turin.—[*That he will ever return thither, is, we think, more than problematical.*]

[When this sheet was going to press, the Dutch Papers brought us two acts of the French Government which were not unexpected; namely, THE INCORPORATION OF TUSCANY, PARMA, AND PLACENTIA, WITH THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE; AND OF ROME WITH THE KINGDOM OF ITALY. At the same time we are furnished with the political reasons which justify the new acquisitions. These reasons are founded on the principles of French policy, with which we have been too long familiar to be at all surprised at them. "The whole coast of the Mediterranean Sea *must* form a part of the French territory;" that of the Adriatic belongs naturally to the kingdom of Italy; while the kingdom of Naples, lying on both seas, "constitutes a distinct kingdom; subject, however, to the same federative system, and to the same state policy." These are "*first principles.*" It is at the same time observed, that the same considerations which required the incorporation of *Genoa* with France, demand that of *Leghorn*; yet we well recollect, that when the seizure of Genoa excited the alarm and resentment of Austria, such a feeling was considered by the friends of peace with France as unreasonable and ill-founded. It is also remarked, that this incorporation of Tuscany was farther requisite, since without it there could be no direct communication with Naples. It cannot be denied, that the French Government reasons aptly enough in its way; and we may therefore expect shortly to witness further legitimate deductions from its "first principles," which are yet but imperfectly complied with.]

DECREE

DECREE FOR UNITING TUSCANY TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Art. 1. The Dukedoms of Parma and Placentia are united to the French Empire under the name of the Department of the Taro; they shall form an inseparable indivisible portion of the French territory, from the period of the notification of the present Senatus Consultum.

2. The States of Tuscany are united to the French Empire, under the name of the Department of the Arno, the Department of the Mediterranean, and the Department of the Ombrona. They shall form an indivisible portion of the French Empire, from the period of the notification of the present Decree.

3. The laws which govern the French Empire shall, in the Departments of the Arno, the Mediterranean, and the Ombrona, be made public before the 1st of January, 1809, the period from which the Constitutional Government for those Departments shall take its commencement.

4. The Department of the Taro, and that of the Arno, shall each have six Deputies in the Legislative Body; the Department of the Mediterranean three; and the Department of the Ombrona three; which will raise the number of the Members of that Body to 342.

5. The Deputies of the Department of the Taro shall be chosen and named without delay, and shall enter the Legislative Body before the Session of 1809.

6. The Deputies of the Departments of the Arno, of the Mediterranean, and of the Ombrona, shall enter the Legislative Body before the Session of 1809, &c.

Rome, May 21. In *The Courant* of this city, there is the following important decree:

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples, for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile Power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our Holy Religion: therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports made by the Romish Ambassador at our Court, on the 5th of March, decreed, and do decree, as follows:

[Here follows the different articles of the Decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal Territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their Government.]

In pursuance of a second Decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other Officers of the Romish Court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal Officers were already dismissed.

GERMANY.

All the accounts from the Continent agree in stating, that the utmost activity prevails throughout the dominions of the Emperor of Austria, in putting his Army on the most formidable footing; all persons capable of bearing arms, without distinction of rank, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the Army. These measures, it is stated, have been adopted in consequence of a demand made by Buonaparte, of a passage for his troops through the Austrian Dominions into Turkey; which demand, it is said, the Austrian Government has refused.—The force now raising in Austria is greater than was ever yet known, even at the commencement of a war. It is to be denominated the National Guard.—The present effective force exceeds 200,000, and the new levy is said to be immense.

The Altona Papers have lately contained articles which reveal the very melancholy state of humiliation and abjectness to which the Powers of the Continent are reduced. The Emperor of Austria has been under the necessity of giving a formal contradiction to the reports in some of the Continental Journals, that there were any extraordinary military preparations going on in his dominions. The King of Prussia also has been obliged to publish a long explanation respecting a vessel sailing under his colours, which was said to have conveyed English merchandize from Sweden to Denmark.

The *Hamburgh Correspondenten* states, on the authority of Letters from Constantinople, that the truce between the Turks and Russians had been prolonged for two months, under the medintion of the French Ambassador, Sebastiani. It adds, that the Divan was occupied during two days in discussing the demand of France for a passage for her armies through the Turkish territories to Persia, before it agreed to it.

Mecklenburgh Strelitz and Schwerin have both been received into the Confederation of the Rhine. The latter is to furnish 1900 men.

General Milhaud, who commands at Hanover, has received from Buonaparte the title of Count, and a pension for life of 30,000 francs. Similar favours have been

been conferred on numerous other French Generals.

The French camp in the neighbourhood of Berlin is to continue till August or September, and the treasury of that city is charged with providing all necessaries for it.—Prussia, according to the *Neve Zeitung*, has been called upon for a further contribution of six millions of dollars, as the condition for withdrawing the French troops.

Buonaparte has created Marshal Davoust Duke of Auerstadt.

From Koningsberg we learn, that the whole Prussian army is nearly disbanded, and that the soldiers have retired to their homes. Not more than 5000 men remain of this once great and flourishing force.

The greatest part of the contribution imposed on the inhabitants of Dantzic has been levied by military execution. For the maintenance of the French troops and of the hospitals, in monthly rotation, eighty of the principal inhabitants were ordered to furnish 1000 dollars Prussian money each; in March, not a fourth part were able to pay, and their effects were seized. The hospitals continued full of French soldiers; and the inhabitants had been again invited to furnish lint and bandages.

DENMARK.

The Spanish troops in Denmark warmly participate in the sentiment of their country towards France, and are reported to have been engaged in numerous affrays with the French troops in Holstein and Fionia. The regiment of Catalonia, which is at Nyborg, is stated to have manifested such inveterate hostility as to have made it necessary to withdraw from the town the French troops who were stationed there. The desertion too has been so great, that the Marquis Romanzo has found it necessary to declare in his public orders, that desertion will in future be punished by death, without consideration to the previous merit or character of the offender.

SWEDEN.

His Swedish Majesty has commenced one of the grandest internal improvements that any country has displayed in the present times; namely, to connect the North and Baltic seas together, through the heart of Sweden, by means of a canal (large enough for vessels usually navigating the Baltic Seas), which will commence at Soderkoping, in the Baltic Sea, pass along to the lakes Roxen, the Western and the Wiken into the Winern lake; from whence the navigation is already complete down to Gottenburg.

RUSSIA.

The Petersburgh Court Gazette of the 9th April contains a Proclamation for uniting Swedish Finland to Russia.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. announce that in that place negotiations are carrying on with great activity for the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Porte; and that it is very probable that the last power will, by this peace, cede Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

SCOTLAND.

June 16. This morning, the bodies of John Robertson, flax-dresser in *Dundee*, and Elizabeth Sime, a young woman, were found drowned in the bed of the Tay, opposite Tay-street. They were observed late on Wednesday night, walking together along the Yeamen shore; but where or in what manner they met their melancholy fate, is not known. Robertson has left a wife and several children.

Some time last year, a young man at *Lochside*, Blairgowrie, N. B. having shot at and wounded a young otter, carried it home with him, where it soon recovered, and has now become as tame as a lap-dog. It follows the young man where he desires it, and obeys his commands with punctuality; and lately has been in the practice of accompanying him to the lochs and rivers in the neighbourhood, where he dives for fish, brings them to land, leaves them with its keeper, and returns in search of more.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 11. This morning a reputable man of the name of Googer, recently a toyman in Holborn, was found dead in a field leading from *Dunstable* to *Hempstead*, with his throat cut. An inquisition was taken on the body on the following day, when it appeared that the deceased had been at the pitched battles on Tuesday, and from documents found in his pocket, he had backed Gregson and Cropley, two of the losers, in the late abominable pugilistic contests, to the amount of about 600l. From this and other circumstances, it was evident that his losses had contributed to his shocking death. He had three guineas in his pocket.

May 25. This day a shocking circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of *Wolverhampton*. Mr. Webb, of Moseley, was married on the preceding Sunday, to an amiable young lady of that place; and only a few hours after, he astonished the family with symptoms of insanity. In this sad state, he on this day destroyed several sheep. He next got possession of a razor, and dreadful to relate, he first cut his wife's throat, and then his own; almost every person who attempted to secure him was wounded. Neither he nor his wife are expected to recover.

May 26. This morning, about ten, a terrible fire broke out at *Aldrey*, in the parish

parish of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, which raged with great fury for several hours, and destroyed nine dwelling-houses, with barns and out-buildings belonging. Part only of the property was insured. It was occasioned by a farmer's son incautiously firing at a hawk which was carrying off some poultry, when part of the wadding fell upon the thatch of a barn.

May 29. Lately a very melancholy accident occurred by the upset of one of the Portsmouth coaches, near *Kingston*, through which we are sorry to state, that no less than three of the inside passengers lost their lives on the spot, and three or four of the outsides had their limbs broken, some of whom are at present in so deplorable a situation that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

May 31. During the storm this day, about three in the afternoon, an ash-tree in the earl of Portsmouth's park, Hampshire, was shivered to pieces by the lightning. A brace of bucks were under the tree; one was struck dead, and the other much injured. Several deer were about 57 yards West of the tree, one of which was also struck dead.—On the same day a ball of fire entered the side, and came out at the roof, of a barn belonging to Mr. Sergrove, at *South Mureton*, near Wallingford, Oxfordshire. It set fire to the thatch; but, there being a number of persons on the spot, it was prevented from spreading, by taking the thatch off the roof.—At *Warminster* a ball of fire fell on a thatched public-house, and penetrated through two floors into a kitchen, where it exploded, and set the house on fire, nothing being saved except the stock of beer. Two adjoining houses were burnt to the ground, notwithstanding the torrents of rain that poured down during the time.—A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning passed over the city of *Bristol*. We have not heard of any serious injury being sustained by it.

June 1. Several disturbances have taken place among the weavers in Lancashire, relative to the prices of their wages. A meeting of the cotton manufacturers of *Manchester* was this day held, at which it was unanimously agreed to advance the wages 20 *per cent.* upon the present prices, and to make a further advance on the 1st of August. The proposition unfortunately, had not the desired effect. The weavers demanded an advance of 6s. 8d. in the pound sterling, and still refused to return to their work. Five thousand of them, it is said, assembled at a village between Manchester and Bury; and the cavalry went from Manchester to disperse them. At Bolton and Bury there was considerable disorder; but the weavers at Manchester, though refusing to work, were very peaceable. Manchester was full of soldiers. The Volunteers had been on duty all day, and were to mount guard all night in two separate parts of the town.—The London Gazette of the 14th inst. contains a Proclamation for apprehending the persons concerned in the late outrages at *Rochdale*; who are described to have on the 30th ult. "broke open the private houses of cotton and woollen weavers, carried off their shuttles and other implements of weaving, and demolished the glass windows of the office where the magistrates were then met for transacting public business, by throwing large stones thereat, several of which stones wounded the special constables then in attendance; and in the evening of that day broke open and entirely burnt down the prison then and there being: And, on Tuesday the 31st of the said month of May, such rioters continued their depredations, and in the evening thereof extorted money from divers peaceable inhabitants of the said town and parish of Rochdale, by gathering themselves together in large bodies, and menacing to burn their houses, factories, mills, &c. and proceeded to such extremities, that the lives of individuals were not only threatened, but in most imminent danger."—We are very sorry to find that the weavers in Lancashire still continue their refractory proceedings. On the 20th inst. large bodies of them again assembled in St. George's Fields, Manchester, and in the neighbouring streets, and not only stopped all the looms they found at work, but interrupted every weaver coming in with finished pieces, or going out with fresh work, forcing the workmen to return from whence they came. Considerable bodies of them again assembled on the 21st, but indicated rather a peaceable disposition. Parties of the 4th Dragoons patrolled the streets during the day.

June 1. Lately, during the conveyance of part of the baggage of the Usk Volunteer Infantry to that place, on the road between *Cardiff* and *Newport*, two privates who had the care of the baggage, having permitted a sailor who was smoking his pipe to ride in the cart, the fire from the pipe communicated to a cask of ammunition, which instantly exploded, by which means the sailor was killed on the spot, and the unfortunate soldiers were so dreadfully scorched, that their lives are despaired of.

June 3. This day was executed at Guernsey, pursuant to his sentence, *Robert Wilson* (alias *James Wood*), a private in the Royal York Rangers. On Sunday the 15th of May, he entered the house of Michael Perri, in the Vale Parish, with an intention to plunder; meeting a defenceless woman 75 years of age, piously engaged in devotions suitable to the Sabbath,

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he in the most deliberate manner cut her throat with a razor, and nearly severed her head from her body. He was concerned with the notorious Abershaw, whom he called his father, and repeatedly expressed his determination to die *game*, as resolutely as his other associates in villainy and murder.

June 4. This evening the *Glasgow* mail-coach was overturned between Barnet and Welwyn: the guard was killed on the spot, and the coachman severely hurt. There were two ladies and a gentleman passengers; one of the former dislocated her shoulder, the other escaped unhurt, and the gentleman experienced a trifling injury.

June 12. An affray took place at *Chatham* early this morning, between some bricklayers' labourers and three soldiers belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery. After pelting each other for some time, a more serious scuffle ensued between one of the labourers and one of the soldiers, in which the latter, after receiving some severe blows on the head, stabbed the former with his bayonet in his breast. The labourer, whose name was William Cheesm, expired almost instantly. Philip Archer, the soldier who stabbed him, was the next day committed to Maidstone gaol, to take his trial at the next Assizes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Feb. 12.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Charles Madryll, of Papworth Everard, in the county of Cambridge, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants, and in the commission of the peace for the said county, and to Frances Madryll his wife, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Charles Cheere, late of Westbourn Green, in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, esq. deceased, who was the younger brother of Sir William Cheere, late of White Roothing, in the county of Essex, and of Rathbone-place, in the said county of Middlesex, Clerk, baronet, also deceased, his Royal licence and authority, that they may take and use the surname of Cheere, in addition to and after that of Madryll; that the said Charles Madryll may bear the Arms of Cheere, with a due distinction; and that the surname of Cheere only may be taken and used, and also the Arms of Cheere borne by the issue of their marriage; such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office.—*Gazette.*

Tuesday, May 31.

Sir Thomas Hardy attended this day at the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, where he was presented with the Freedom of the City and an elegant Sword, voted to him by the Corporation of London. The Chamberlain in a very appropriate speech, in presenting the Sword, dwelt upon what the country owed to the gallant and much-lamented Lord Nelson, under whose flag the worthy Captain had so much signalised himself.

Thursday, June 2.

This morning a fire broke out at Mr. Barnard's, the Bricklayer's Arms, in Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, which consumed the whole of the premises, together with nearly all the stock and furniture. A vat full of gin was rolled into the street, containing near 500 gallons, which was started by rolling, and the liquor spilled.

Early this morning in a field at the back of the Queen's Head and Artichoke public house, leading to Camden Town, Mr. Joachim, of Pratt-place, Camden Town, was found dead. In the afternoon he went to visit Mr. Moss, who resides at Cumberland-place, Lisson Green, and received some money. When he left Mr. Moss, he said he was going to Salisbury place, where he stopped to see some persons play at skittles till a late hour. About half past eleven o'clock, the landlord of the Queen's Head and Artichoke public house heard the report of a pistol, and the cry of "murder!" It was supposed Mr. J. was then attacked by robbers, and that he being a resolute man had resisted their attack. In corroboration of this, his stick was found with some large marks upon it, as if it had given some violent blows. His watch was stolen, and it is supposed he had bank notes about him to the amount of 100l. of which it is conjectured the villains had by some means got information. A large bullet had entered the left side, and passed through his heart.

Saturday, June 4.

This day our venerable and beloved Sovereign completed his 70th year. We are happy to say, that, with the exception of his eye-sight, the general state of his health is as good as it has been at any period of his long reign. We trust he will long live happy in the affections of his people, and affording them the protection of a parent. The Court was very numerously attended. In the evening the illuminations were general and splendid; and every demonstration of joy distinguished the whole of the day.

Tuesday, June 7.

This afternoon, a melancholy accident happened near Putney-bridge, to John Cooper, Charles Grant, and Richard Northern, the former a journeyman, the latter apprentices, to Mr. Bensley, printer, Bolt-court, Fleet-street. A party had agreed to spend the day up the river, but the whole declined except the above three; they proceeded without a waterman, and being unacquainted with the management of

of a boat, it upset, and two of them were drowned. The body of Northern was found about a quarter of an hour after the accident, and he was recovered by the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society.

Sunday, June 12.

A dreadful affray took place this night in Whitechapel, between a body of Portuguese and a body of American sailors. The forces had been assembled on both sides during the course of the day, and about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement; they fought with sticks, stones, swords, knives, and every other weapon that they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several wounded, two of whom are not expected to recover. One of the men who was killed had his skull fractured by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ringleaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Monday, June 13.

At the Annual Rowing-match for Astley's Prize Wherry, this day, a young man, between 18 and 19, unfortunately fell off a barge, owing to the great pressure of the crowd on the Lambeth side of Westminster-bridge. After having remained in the water about 20 minutes, the body was picked up. All the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society were practised, but to no effect.

Tuesday, June 14.

This morning an inquest was held at the Swan, the corner of Church-street, Lambeth, on the body of Miss Jemima Prosser, about ten years of age, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in the Strand, who lost her life by falling from a barge into the Thames about four o'clock on Sunday evening last. She had just returned from boarding-school, and was on a visit at the house of Mr. Davies in Northumberland-street. The deceased went in company with Miss Anne Davies on board a barge at the end of the street, it being a fine evening, and the tide high up. As they walked along the gunwale of the vessel, Miss D. who was foremost, suddenly missed her companion, and, upon looking into the water, she could discern her cloaths, though her face was not visible. She gave an alarm, but the body had sunk before a boat could reach the spot. Several persons repeatedly endeavoured with drags to recover the body; but it was not found until between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night, when T. Duffin, a waterman, saw the body lying partly on the shore, and partly immersed in water, opposite Lambeth Palace. Verdict *Accidental Death.*

Saturday, June 18.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John Tipping, of Stokesley, in the county of York, esq. a Major-general in the Army, and to John Wardell the elder, of Guisborough, in the said county, gent. the acting executors and trustees named in the last will and testament of Thomas Wayne, late of Angrove Hall, in the said county of York, esq. deceased, in behalf of Thomas-Moore Harrison, a minor (son of Richardson Harrison the elder, of the First Fruits office, Inner Temple, London, esq.) his Royal licence and authority, that he the said Thomas-Moore Harrison and his issue may assume and take the surname of Wayne, and also bear the Arms of Wayne only; such Arms being first duly exemplified, according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds Office: And also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms.—*Gazette.*

Sunday, June 19.

This morning Benjamin Thornhill, a prisoner in Newgate, was discovered hanging by a rope fastened to the top of the privy of the ward in which he was confined. Immediately after he was cut down, medical assistance was procured, and every effort to restore animation resorted to, but without effect. He was at the February Old Bailey Sessions convicted of robbing his master, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Wednesday, June 22.

This day two officers of Hatton Garden office took a man into custody at Battlebridge, charged with horse-stealing. They put him into the lock-up-room till he should have his hearing; but in less than an hour he was found dead, having hung himself by means of his handkerchief fastened to a bar at the top of the room. He was taken to a public-house near the office for a coroner's inquest; which has been since held, and the jury brought in a verdict of *felo de se.* The body was in consequence buried in the cross-road at the end of Hatton Garden.

Friday, June 24.

This day Aldermen Joshua-Jonathan Smith and Claud. Stephen Hunter were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

A female some days ago threw herself over Blackfriars Bridge. She was a fine young woman, the daughter of a respectable tradesman. A young man, who was a journeyman letter-founder, lodged in the father's house. They conceived a mutual affection; but the girl's father forbade them to marry, on the supposed ground of inequality of circumstances. They attempted to make a run-away match; but were detected, and the father got the young man pressed. His friends procured his discharge; but in the mean time the girl had destroyed herself. Her body was picked up off Pickle Herring Stairs, about a mile from where she threw herself in.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 29. REV. Joseph Goodall, D. D. appointed a prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* Du Val, dec.—Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, April 5. Rev. Frederick Blomberg, M. A. appointed a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Smith, dec.

Carlton-house, April 20. Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Lord Lake, dec.—[Mr. S. has appointed Charles Carpenter, esq. of Moditonham, his deputy.]

Foreign-office, April 23. James Gambier, esq. appointed his Majesty's consul-general in the Portuguese dominions in South America.—*Queen's Palace, April* 27. James Gambier, esq. knighted.

Admiralty-office, April 28. Admirals of the White, Charles Buckner, esq. and Alan Lord Gardner, to be Admirals of the Red.—Admirals of the Blue, from Robert Man, esq. to Alexander Græme, esq. to be Admirals of the White.—Vice-admirals of the Red, from John Brown, esq. to Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to be Admirals of the Blue.—Vice-admirals of the White, from James-Hawkins Whitshed, esq. to Peter Aplin, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—Vice-admirals of the Blue, from George Bowen, esq. to Edward Thornbrough, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the White.—Rear-admirals of the Red, from Thomas Drury, esq. to Richard Roger, esq. to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—Rear-admirals of the White, from Jonathan Faulknor, esq. to William Essington, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, from John M'Dougall, esq. to Sir Edmund Nagle, knt. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, from John Wells, esq. to Herbert Sawyer, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Captains, from Robert-Devereux Pancourt, esq. to Thomas Bertie, esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.—Charles Boyles, esq. Sir Thomas Williams, knt. William Hargood, esq. and Robert Moorsom, esq. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Edward Buller, esq. the Hon. Robert Stopford, William Lechmere, esq. and Thomas Foley, esq. appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

War-office, May 6. Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25.—Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness Adolphus-Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25.—Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness William-Frederick Duke of Gloucester, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated April 25.—Lieutenant-generals, from Edward Fanning to Sir James Pulteney, bart. to be Generals in the Army.—Major-generals, from the Hon. Robert Taylor to Ferdinand Baron Hompesch, to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.—Colonels, from William-Carr Beresford, of the 88th Foot, to the Hon. William Stewart, of the 95th Foot, to be Major-generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, from Thomas Barrow, of the 5th West-India Regiment, to Francis-John Wilder, of the 35th Foot, to be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, the Hon. George De Grey, of the 1st Dragoons, and Samuel Hawker, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Aides-de-Camp to the King.—Majors, from George-Herbert Adams, of the 66th Foot, to Richard Collins, of the 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.—Captains, from Edmund Coghlan, of the 8th Garrison Battalion, to William Collis, of the 27th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Whitehall, May 7. Right Hon. Henry Baron Mulgrave, Vice-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. William-Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, esqrs. the Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, esq. and Rear-admiral William Domett, appointed commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, &c. &c.

War-office, May 10. Lieut.-gen. Robert Morse, of the Royal Engineers, to be General in the Army.—Major-gen. William Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-general in the Army.—Colonels, from John Evelegh to Edward Stephens, to be Major-generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, from Theophilus Lewis to David Collins, to be Colonels in the Army.—Majors, from Robert Stewart to Alexander Brice, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.—Captains, from William-Henry Boys to John Long, to be Majors in the Army.

Queen's Palace, May 11. Mr. Justice John Bayley knighted, on his appointment as one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

Queen's Palace, May 25. Right Hon. Jn. Jeffreys, Earl Camden, K. G. lord president of the Privy Council, sworn lord-lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of the city of Canterbury.

Downing-street, May 27. Brigadier-general James Montgomerie, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Dominica in America.

Whitehall, June 14. Right Rev. Dr. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, bishop of Hereford, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Worcester, *vice* Dr. Hurd, dec.

CIVIL

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RICHARD DYOTT, esq. of Freefold, elected recorder of the city of Lichfield, *vice* Gresley, dec.

Lord Bayning, elected high steward of Yarmouth, Norfolk, *vice* Marquis Townshend, dec.

Dr. Kidd, professor of chemistry at Oxford, elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, *vice* Sir C. Pegge, resigned.

W. W. Morcrieff, esq. LL. D. of Baliol college, Oxford, appointed advocate-general at Malta.

John Atkins, esq. elected alderman of Wallbrook ward, London, *vice* Rowcroft, resigned; and William Plomer, esq. of Coleman-street ward, *vice* Lea, resigned.

William Howell, esq. elected water-bailiff of the city of London, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Mr. William Knyvett, appointed composer to his Majesty's Chapels Royal, *vice* Mr. Knyvett, sen. resigned.

Mr. Charles Evans, appointed one of the gentlemen of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, *vice* Ayrton, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Ibbotson, son of the Rev. Adam I. vicar of Garton, co. York, Skerne V. and Lowthorp and Ruston Parva perpetual curacies, near Kilham, in the said county, *vice* Ion, dec.

Rev. I. Ford, M.A. and fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, elected to the perpetual curacy of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, *vice* the Rev. T. Lee, president of the same college, resigned.

Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. St. Mary Wallingford R. Berks, *vice* Pentycross, dec.

Rev. John Green, M. A. South Kilvington R. co. York, *vice* Henson, dec.

Rev. Joseph Allen, prebendary of Westminster, Battersea V. Surrey.

Rev. Peter Hawker, jun. Wootten and Otterden RR. Kent, *vice* Brydges, dec.

Rev. John Seager, Welch Becknor R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Wm. Shaw, D. D. rector of Cholvey, co. Somerset, Schole juxta Mare R. in the same county.

Rev. William-Harry-Edyard Bentinck, Sigglesthorpe (otherwise Sigglesthorne) R. co. York; Rev. Cayley Illingworth, rector of Scampton and Epworth, co. Lincoln, to the archdeaconry of Stow, and the prebend of Liddington, in Lincoln cathedral; and the Rev. Thomas Brand, rector of Waythe, near Ripon, to be chancellor and residentiary of Lincoln cathedral; all *vice* Wharton, dec.

Rev. Edward-Charles Dowdeswell, D.D. to be a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Fawcett, M. A. rector of Bradden, Ayno V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Daniel Renaud, Deswall Callow V. and Aconbury perpetual curacy.

Rev. . . . . Fielde, Lancing V. Sussex.

Rev. Frederick Hotham, vicar of St. Werburgh, Derby, Dennington V. Suffolk, *vice* Longe, resigned.

Rev. W. Collett, Swanton Morley V. Norfolk, *vice* Larwood, dec.

Rev. J. Petch, B. A. North Cave V. in the diocese of York, *vice* Gee, resigned.

Rev. G. Brown, St. Cuthbert R. with St. Helen's on the Walls, and All Saints, Peasholme, united, and Holy Trinity V. in Micklegate, all in York, *vice* Newton, dec.; and Rev. Joseph Hargrave, M. A. St. Michael's, Spurriergate, R. York, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Rev. Robert Freer, Hovingham perpetual curacy, co. York, *vice* Forth, resigned.

Rev. Johnson Baines, M. A. Burwell V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Turner, dec.

Rev. Charles Burne, Tedburn St. Mary R. Devon.

Rev. John Storer, B. A. Hawksworth R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Joseph-Stephen Pratt, vicar of Peterborough, to a prebendal stall in Peterborough cathedral, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. John Holme, M. A. Hinton St. Andrew V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Frodsham Hodson, B. D. St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Henshall, dec.

Rev. Charles-Augustus Stuart, M. A. Bawmarsh R. and Braithwells V. near Doncaster, co. York, *vice* Rev. George-Auriol-Hay Drummond, son of Archbishop D.—Rev. John Surtees, Edmonthorpe R. co. Leicester, *vice* Stuart, resigned.

Rev. Charles Phillott, M. A. curate of St. Michael's in Bath, Badsey and Wickhamford perpetual curacies, co. Worcester, *vice* Hon. and Rev. Hay Drummond, dec.

Rev. J. Radcliffe, Littlebourn V. Kent, *vice* Price, dec.

Rev. John Harvey, late curate of March in the Isle of Ely, Caddicot V. Herts.

Rev. George Howes, M. A. Gazeley-cum-Kentford V. Suffolk; and the Rev. James Oakes, rector of Tostock, Rattlesden R. Suffolk; both *vice* Dove, dec.

Rev. Daniel Ferguson, B. A. rector of Broughton-Sulney, Notts, Walkington R. near Beverley, co. York.

Rev. Robert Pritchard, D. D. Rotherfield Peppard R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Richard-Holmden Amphlett, M. A. Hadsor R. co. Worcester, *vice* Rev. John Amphlett, D. D. resigned.

Rev. Robert Uvedale, M. A. Fotherby-cum-Brackenbury V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. —— Pitchford, Hart V. Durham; and Rev. Dr. Prosser, prebendary of Durham, appointed archdeacon of that diocese; both *vice* Pye, dec.—Rev. Henry Phillpotts, Gateshead R. Durham, *vice* Prosser, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Cantherley, Royston V. Herts, *vice* Shield, resigned.

Rev. W. Rowe, St. John R. Cornwall.

Rev.

Rev. Thomas Paley, M. A. Aldrington R. Sussex, *vice* Deighton, dec. This rectory, worth upwards of 400*l.* a year, in the gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge, contains neither church, house, nor inhabitant.

Rev. . . . . Burke, Oswestry V. Salop, *vice* Griffiths, dec.

Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, B.D. dean of Chester, Tarporley R. co. Chester, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. T. Arnold, B.A. Roydon V. Essex.

Rev. Richard Snape, Brent-Eleigh R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Harvey Marriott, Claverton R. co. Somerset, *vice* Graves, resigned.

Rev. Randolph-Richard Knipe, M. A. rector of Walter-Newton, co. Huntingdon, West-Wickham R. Kent.

Rev. John Dunsterville, B. A. chaplain to the gallant Rear-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, bart. and eldest son of B. D. esq. of Plymouth, appointed chaplain of Cannanore, on the Madras Establishment.

Rev. John Hunt, B. D. South Walsham R. Norfolk; and Rev. Francis Ellis, B. D. Rockland R. in the same county; both *vice* Marsh, dec.

Rev. . . . . Harrison, St. Saviour's chaplaincy, in the borough of Southwark, worth 500*l.* a year.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, B. A. Trinity chapel, Whitehaven, *vice* Church, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Leigh, M. A. to hold St. Magnus the Martyr and St. Margaret RR. New Fish-street, London, with Wickham-Bishops R. Essex.

Rev. Henry Jenkin, D.D. to hold Wotton and Abinger RR. Surrey, *vice* Taylor, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April DRURY-LANE.

2. The World!—The Deserter.
4. Ditto—Tekeli.
5. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
7. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
9. Ditto—Ways and Means.
18. Ditto—Tekeli.
19. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
20. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
21. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
22. Ditto—*Caractacus.*
23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. Ditto—No Song No Supper.

May 2. The Heir-at-Law—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Minor.
3. *The Jew of Mogadore*—Fortune's Frolick.
4. Ditto—Caractacus.
5. Ditto—Ditto.
6. The World!—Ditto.
7. The Jew of Mogadore—Ditto.
9. The Wife of Two Husbands—The Hunter of the Alps. [Pay.
10. The Jew of Mogadore—The Devil to
11. The Honey-Moon—Caractacus.
12. Which is the Man?—The Purse—The Highland Reel.
13. The World!—Caractacus.
14. The Jew of Mogadore—Three Weeks after Marriage. [Emmeline—Tekeli.
16. Much Ado about Nothing—Edgar and
17. The World!—Caractacus.
18. The Travellers—Blue Devils.
19. The World!—Ella Rosenberg.
20. Kais—Caractacus.
21. The Inconstant—The Mayor of Garrat.
23. False Alarms—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Irishman in Italy.
24. The World!—Ella Rosenberg.
25. The Wife of Two Husbands—Blue Devils—The Devil to Pay.
26. The Heir-at-Law—Edgar and Emmeline—Caractacus. [Tom.
27. First Love—Mrs. Wiggins—Peeping
28. The Haunted Tower—The Weathercock.
30. The Cabinet—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [able Surprise.
31. The School of Shakspeare—The Agree-

June 1. *The Mysterious Bride*—Edgar and Emmeline—The Mayor of Garrat.
2. The West Indian—Blue Devils—Ella
3. The Duenna—The Sultan. [Rosenberg.
4. [Whitsun-eve; no Performance.]
6. The Mysterious Bride—Caractacus.
7. John Bull—Tekeli. [Ella Rosenberg.
8. Deaf and Dumb—Lovers' Quarrels—
9. The Soldier's Daughter—Mrs. Wiggins—The Poor Soldier.
10. The Country Girl—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Shipwreck.
11. The Mountaineers—The Weathercock.
13. Ways and Means—The Irishman in London—The Marriage Secret.
14. The Mysterious Bride—Sylvester Daggerwood—Ella Rosenberg.
15. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Rosina.
16. Love in a Village—Mayor of Garrat.
17. Belle's Stratagem—No Song No Supper.
18. A Trip to Scarborough—The Purse—Rosina.

April COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two Miscellaneous Acts.
2. The Merchant of Venice—Bonifacio
4. Othello—Ditto. [and Bridgetina.
5. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
6. The Messiah. [Bridgetina.
7. The Man of the World—Bonifacio and
8. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
9. The Fashionable Lover—The Blind Boy.
18. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose. [Bridgetina.
19. The Mountaineers — Bonifacio and
20. The Man of the World—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
21. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Ditto.
22. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
23. Hamlet—Who Wins?
25. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose. [To-morrow.
26. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—*Of Age*
27. The

27. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
28. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
29. The Two Gentlemen of Verona—Who Wins? [Mode.
30. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-*May* 2. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother
3. Bonduca—We Fly by Night. [Goose.
4. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
5. Bonduca—Who Wins?
6. The Tempest—The Review.
7. The Fashionable Lover—Who Wins?
9. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
10. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Tom
11. Macbeth—Love à-la-Mode. [Thumb.
12. King Henry IV. Part I.—Who Wins?
13. The Wheel of Fortune—Follies of a Day.
14. The Man of the World—Peeping Tom.
16. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and
17. Pizarro—Blind Boy. [Mother Goose.
18. King Lear—*The Day after the Wedding; or, A Wife's First Lesson*—Raymond and Agnes. [Wind.
19. Two Faces under a Hood—Raising the
20. The Man of the World—Tom Thumb.
21. The Revenge—Love à-la-Mode.
23. King Lear—Harlequin and M. Goose.
24. *Match-making; or, 'Tis a Wise Child that Knows its own Father*—Personation—The Blind Boy. [in London.
25. The English Fleet in 1342—The Irishman
26. King Lear—Raymond and Agnes.
27. The Way to Get Married—The Blind
28. The Duenna—Love à-la-Mode. [Boy.
30. King Lear—Harlequin and M. Goose.
31. The Blind Bargain—The Review.

June 1. Alexander the Great—Oscar and Malvina. [nes.
2. Inkle and Yarico—Raymond and Ag-
3. The Man of the World—The Recruiting Serjeant—The Deserter of Naples.
4. The Messiah.
6. King Lear—Oscar and Malvina.
7. The Wonder!—Raymond and Agnes.
8. King Richard the Third—The Apprentice—The Blind Boy.
9. The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malvina.
10. The Wanderer—Tom Thumb.
11. Speed the Plough—The Blind Boy.
13. Pizarro—Who Wins?
14. The School of Reform—The Day after the Wedding—Harlequin and M. Goose.
15. The English Fleet in 1342—The Lie of the Day. [the Wedding—Tom Thumb.
16. Abroad and at Home—The Day after
17. Begone dull Care—Who Wins?
18. The Road to Ruin—Of Age To-morrow.
20. Hamlet—Who Wins?
21. Laugh When You Can—*The Portrait of Cervantes; or, The Plotting Lovers*—The Turnpike-Gate.
22. Douglas—The Rival Soldiers—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
23. The Suspicious Husband—Poor Soldier.
24. School of Reform—Fortune's Frolick.
25. The Road to Ruin—Child of Nature.
26. Macbeth—The Portrait of Cervantes.

P. 369. The second wife of the late Sir Nigel-Bowyer Gresley, bart. (who survives him) was Maria-Eliza Garway, sole heiress to her father, to her maternal grandfather, and to her relation the late Bishop of Exeter (Ross). Her second son is named Nigel; and the eldest named Roger from his paternal ancestor Roger de Todeni, standard-bearer of Normandy (at the time of William the Conqueror), who was descended from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo Duke of Normandy, ancestor to William the Conqueror. Few families can boast a higher title to *high descent* than the Gresley family can justly claim. The late Sir N. B. G. has also left one daughter (by the present Lady Gresley), named Louisa-Maria-Georgiana. He was Recorder of Lichfield at the time of his death. VERAX.

P. 372, l. 14, for Doudonit, r. Dondorit.

P. 379, col. 2, l. 15, for "vol. LXXII." r. "LXII."

P. 454. Mr. Humphrey is since dead of the wound he received from the robbers who shot him.

P. 456. Mr. Stone, as a preliminary step, has appealed to the Archbishop of the Province (Canterbury), against the sentence of Deprivation passed upon him by the Bishop of London.

P. 465, col. 2. The remains of Mrs. Bastard were interred in the parish-church of Yealmpton, Devon. The melancholy procession was attended by a numerous concourse of people; who, by their silent and respectful attention, shewed a proper sense of the loss they had sustained. The domesticks, with unfeigned sorrow, lamented a kind and indulgent mistress; and the lower ranks of people deplored the loss of a liberal benefactress. Her talents and taste were of the first order; and a lasting monument of her genius is left in her exquisite picture, from Sacred History, of Abraham's dismission of Hagar, as the magic of her needle has rendered this piece one of the most magnificent works this Country can boast. Her strength of mind supported her in her lingering illness; and the closing scene of her life was marked with fortitude and cheerful resignation to the Divine Will.

P. 467. The late Capt. Conway Shipley, of La Nymphe frigate, was the second surviving son of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. He entered into the Naval profession at a very tender age, in the year 1793, under the protection of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, in the Invincible, of 74 guns, and displayed in that ship, during the ever-memorable action of June 1, 1794, traits of courage rarely to be met with; and served the remainder of his time as midshipman with Sir Robert Barlow, in the Phœbe frigate; and was made a lieutenant in 1800. He was made a post-

a post-captain in 1804, by Sir Samuel Hood, at Surinam; his commission, however, was dated previously in England, as a reward for his gallantry in the capture of L'Egyptienne French frigate-privateer, of 36 guns, Capt. Shipley then commanding the Hippomenes, of 13. The privateer had some days previously been engaged by the Osprey sloop, commanded by the late Capt. G. Younghusband, and in consequence made but a faint resistance—that did not lessen the credit due to Capt. Shipley, who, in a corvette, with only 93 men on-board, 36 of whom were foreigners, attacked a frigate with a complement not far short of 300. But his letter upon the subject to Sir Samuel Hood will ever be preserved as a *memento* of modest merit; without attaching the least praise to his own conduct, he delineated the heroism of Capt. Younghusband and his crew in such colours as must have excited admiration in every peruser. Upon Sir Samuel Hood being appointed Commodore of a Squadron in the Winter of 1806, he applied for Capt. Shipley's vessel, the Comus, of 20 guns, to be permitted to accompany him. A stronger proof of the esteem that gallant officer held the deceased in could not be adduced, the Comus being far from a desireable ship for such an expedition. Capt. Shipley was a native of Flintshire, North Wales; in the 26th year of his age; tall and graceful in his person; firm in his attachments; an invaluable friend; and most engaging in his manners. Perhaps there never existed an individual who more eminently possessed the power of inspiring all he commanded with sentiments similar to his own. What those sentiments were, his life, short as it was, and his glorious fall, have amply revealed.

P. 468. Mr. Collins was a native of Bath; and very early in life made his appearance on that stage, where, in the progress of a few years, he filled as great a variety of characters as were ever so respectably performed by any actor whatever. Parts in tragedy, genteel comedy, low comedy, and the old men and country boys in farces and operas, were all admirably sustained by him. But the chief merit of Mr. Collins lay in his lyric compositions, and the feeling, comic, and unaffected style in which he sang them. Those who have heard his "Down-hill of life," "The Chapter of Kings," "The Golden Days of good Queen Bess," and scores of similar effusions, will not soon lose the remembrance of the pleasure they afforded. He was the most successful of all George-Alexander Steevens's followers, as an original and humourous lecturer; by which exertions of his mental powers he happily acquired a competency that made the down-hill of his life smooth and comfortable.

P. 469. Mrs. Jeffery, sister to Mr. Wilkes (of whose "*wit and abilities*" it is no bad sample, that in his latter days he called himself *a volcano burnt out*), before her marriage with Mr. Hayley, was, for a short time, the wife, and as short a time the widow, of Mr. Samuel Storke, a merchant in London, partner with Messieurs Brown and Champion, near Goodman's-fields. He died about the year 1753, shortly after a paralytic seizure, leaving one child only, a son, Richard, by a former wife, of the name of Jones, coheiress with a sister, who died, many years afterwards, unmarried. A part of their joint property was the estate of Usk Priory, in the county of Monmouth; of a ruinous part of the mansion belonging to which, and closely adjoining to the church-yard, Sir R. C. Hoare, in his late excellent translation and magnificent edition of Giraldus Cambrensis's *Itinerarium Cambriæ* (a large-paper copy of which I purchased, and have read through, both in the original Latin and English also), has given a drawing, on the laudable principle of rescuing from oblivion articles so nearly perishing, a high tower having been of necessity taken down, as nearly falling, and dangerous, and the parishioners having petitioned that the above-named building, a thoroughfare, might be taken down likewise as a nuisance; though a stop has *hitherto* been put to the proposal, from the circumstance of the property having been, for such a number of years, a divided interest, subject to reversions. Mr. Storke left to his widow his entire interest in the mercantile concern, with the contingent reversion of £.5000, and also (for her life) the former wife's share in the estates in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, in the event of the death of his son, an infant at the death of his father, of the age of about two years. He died about the latter end of the year 1767, of the small pox, at a school in Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and lies buried in the church-yard of Binsted, near Rhyde, of which parish the School-master was rector. A handsome tomb, with iron rails to protect it, is there erected to his memory by his mother's uncle and guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery. Mrs. Jeffery had a daughter by Mr. Hayley; who, having been before connected with the former husband's commercial house, in some capacity, was by that marriage enabled to improve his own rank and fortune very considerably. Mrs. Jeffery's moiety of the estates of the former wife devolves, by the will of the first husband, to his sisters, or their representatives, one of the two having, in *his* life-time, been married to a gentleman of the name of Cowper. The other moiety of the Monmouthshire property has been, for some years, since the death

death of the other coheiress, in the possession of a lady of the family and name of Jones, now living at Bath, who succeeded to it as heir-at-law. *An Old Correspondent.*

P. 469. Lady Tyrawley fell a victim to her attendance on the child of one of her domesticks, from whom she caught a fever. It is to a son of Lady Granard she is said to have left her estates. The late Earl of Moira and Lady Tyrawley's father, Mr. Livings, were half-brothers. Her Ladyship never had a son; but when she separated from Lord Tyrawley had two daughters, both of whom are since dead.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Arbroath, in Scotland, Mrs. Frazer, wife of the manager there, a daughter, her nineteeth child.

In Montague-street, the lady of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. a son and heir.

May 17. At Armagh the lady of Lieut. col. Sir George Leith, bart. a daughter.

19. At Eversham, about four miles from Pocklington, the wife of Mr. John Rudd, farmer, one son and two daughters.

20. At Raveningham, Norfolk, the wife of Edmund Bacon, esq. a daughter.

22. The wife of John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall-house, co. Leicester, a daughter.

28. At Guildhall, the wife of the City Remembrancer, a daughter, her thirteenth child.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of the Hon. Richard Ryder, a son.

30. At Scavington, co. Nottingham, the wife of Capt. Robert Hall, a daughter.

31. The wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. of Tatton-park, a son.

June 3. The wife of Joseph Johnson, cabinet-maker, Sun-court, Shepherd's-market, May-fair, three daughters.

8. At Belmont castle, the wife of Capt. Prevost, of H. M. S. Saracen, a daughter.

10. At Bedwell, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Culling Smith, a still-born child.

14. In Pall Mall, the wife of Alexander Adair, esq. a son and heir.

16. At Clifton, Lady Charlotte Goold, a son.

18. The wife of John Gurney, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, a daughter.

18. The wife of Capt. White, of the 24th Foot, a son.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Countess of Abingdon, a son.

21. At Ormsby, co. Lincoln, the wife of C. G. Mundy, esq. a son.

22. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, a daughter.

23. Mrs. Ginger, of College-street, Westminster, a son.

24. The wife of Frederick Holbrooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 23. AT St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, the Hon. Edward-Spencer Cowper, M. P. for Hertford, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Thomas March-Phillips, esq. of Garendon-park, co. Leicester.

24. At Rickmansworth, John-Coleman Rashleigh, esq. of Pridcaux, co. Cornwall, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, esq. of Moor-park, Herts, and M. P. for Dorchester.

28. By special licence, at the Duke of Athol's house, in Portman-square, Capt. E. M. Murray, of the 15th Dragoons, only son of Sir J. M. M. bart. to Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of his Grace.

John-Henry Hogarth, esq. of Bedford-place, to Harriet, third daughter of the late John Hole, esq. of Islington.

31. At Swaffham priory, co. Cambridge, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John-Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham-house.

June ... At Bath, Lieut.-col. Peacocke, of the 3d Guards, and nephew of Sir Joseph P. bart. to the third daughter of Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. and cousin to the Marquis of Ely.

June 2. At St. Anne's, Soho, by the Bishop of London, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A. rector of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and of Wickham, Essex, to Miss Morris, only daughter and heiress of William M. esq. of Havering-hall, Essex.

Captain William-Ireland Jones, of the Madras Establishment, to Margaret, eldest daugh. of the late Capt. David Thomson.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by the Bishop of Carlisle, W. H. Roberts, esq. eldest son of Edward R. esq. of Ealing, Middlesex, to Eliza, second daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall.

At Bruton, co. Somerset, T. White, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Thomas Sampson, esq. of that place.

Charles N. Palmer, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Ingoldsby Massy, of Norbiton, Surr.

Rev. William Holmes, of Normanton-upon-Soar, to Miss Maria Price, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Gumley.

3. At Bath, Major Edward Batchellor, of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Everard, daughter of Edward E. esq. of Middleton, near Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Hon. John-George Dalrymple, nephew and heir to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, only daughter of Lady Louisa M.

At Canterbury, Charles Allix, esq. of Carlby, co. Lincoln, to Mary-Elizabeth, second daughter of William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's court, Kent.

4. At Croydon, Surrey, G. Pearce, esq. to Mrs. Spencer, relict of the late C. S. esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Robert Brown, esq. of Kew, to Miss Elizabeth Winter, of Somerset-house.

6. By

6. By the Archbishop of York, the Rev. Samuel Johnes, rector of Welwyn, Herts, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of General Cuyler, of St. John's lodge, Herts.

7. At St. Giles's, by the Bishop of Chichester, Lieut.-col. Nicoll, of Copt-hall, Hendon, Middlesex, to Miss Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Holborn.

At Falmouth, Capt. Imlac, to Miss Grace Laffer, daughter of Philip L. esq. comptroller of the Customs at that port.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, Stafford O'Brien, esq. eldest son of Henry O'B. esq. of Blatherwick-hall, near Stamford, co. Linc. to Emma, second daughter of G. N. Noel, esq. of Exton park, Rutland.

8. At Gainsborough, Robert Corringham, gent. of Misterton, to Mrs. Vowe, widow of the late Mr. J. V. surgeon.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William-Lake Pinder, of Barbados, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Wilson, professor of Church History in the University of St. Andrew.

9. Joseph Collis, esq. of South Lambeth, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah-Lane Colvill, of Parliament-str.

At Theobalds-park, Herts, Fra. Thirkill, jun. esq. of Boston, to the only daughter of the late Robert Pulvertoft, esq. of Gedney, co. Lincoln.

13. At Clifton, Levi Ames, jun. esq. to the only daughter of Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Bath.

At Broughton, co. Lincoln, the Rev. J. Giffard, M. A. of Raby, chaplain in the Royal Navy, to Anne, widow of the late Tho. Swann, esq. banker, of Gainsborough.

14. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M. P. second son of Sir M. W. R. bart. to Miss Steele, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas S.

Charles Bevan, esq. son of Sylvanus B. esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Johnston, daughter of James J. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At Edmonton, Capt. Charles Malcolm, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley.

18. Richard Taylor, esq. of Howland-street, to Emma, youngest daughter of John Wallace, esq. of Golden-square.

At Clifton, Robert-Andrew Riddell, esq. to Miss Miles, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. merchant, and alderman of Bristol.

At Clifton, by special licence, Edward Hartopp, jun. esq. of Little Dalby, co. Leicester, to Anna-Eleonora, eldest daughter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. of Tawstock-house, Devon.

21. At Exeter, the Rev. Wm. Gwynn, rector of Denton, Sussex, to Henrietta, 3d daugh. of William-Augustus Gordon, esq.

23. Lord Arthur Somerset, fourth brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Elizabeth Boscawen, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

Deaths.

Feb. 8 AT Quebec, of a bilious fever, in some degree occasioned by too intense application, aged 46, the Hon. Henry Alcock, his Majesty's chief justice of the province of Lower Canada, in N. America, and son of Mr. Henry A. of Hagley-row, near Birmingham.

March 24. On the plantation of Good Intent, in Demerara, Alex. Fraser, esq.

April 4. On his estate near Montego-bay, Jamaica, aged 73, Isaac-Lascelles Winn, esq. of the Society of Friends; whose enterprising mind occasioned him to be well known, not only throughout that island but in the mother country, and the United States.

8. In the West Indies, Captain James Ayscough, commander of the Hawke sloop of war, and son of the late Capt. A. of the Royal Navy.

11. At Malta, George-Benjamin Lyon, esq. only son of the late John L. esq. of the county of Devon.

May . . . . . John Wright, a fine youth, about 16 years of age, living in the house of Mr. James, of Trebinshun, near Brecon, Wales. He was seized with the *hydrophobia*, which terminated his life in five or six days from the commencement of his illness. It appeared that he was bitten by a dog at Warwick as far back as January last; and that nine or ten other persons were bitten by the same animal.

At Tweedmouth, advanced in age, Margaret Watson. While sitting at the sacramental table in Tweedmouth meeting-house, just after receiving the cup, she fell from her seat in a fit, and expired.

Aged 60, John Matthews, esq. solicitor, of Newnham, co. Gloucester. In the beginning of last month the cloaths of Mrs. Matthews caught fire, and occasioned her death; in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, Mr. M. was so much burnt that he lingered ever since in a most painful state.

At Blyborough, co. Lincoln, aged 96, Mrs. Susannah Crystal, widow.

At Skegness, Mr. David-Marshall Danby, an opulent grazier.

At Boston, aged 40, Mr. J. Bernard, ladies' hair-dresser, who many years frequented the principal towns in Lincolnshire, at the races and fairs.

At Shenton, co. Leicester, in his 107th year, Joseph Lemon, many years tenant and labourer to F. Wollaston, esq. He was a very active little man; and in early life excelled in mowing and other field-work. About six years since he went on foot to Atherstone fair, a distance of six miles, and returned the same evening. Till within the last two years he regularly fetched his cows to milk, and drove them back again, a distance of half a mile; and was perfectly sensible to the last. He was a school-boy, going from Belfont to Hounslow,

Hounslow, April 22, 1715, during the total eclipse of the sun; and was so alarmed at the extreme darkness that he sat under a hedge till it was over. He had acquired a small landed property by his industry, and was highly respected.

Rev. Lewis Williams, rector of Woolstaton, co. Salop.

Rev. John-Lockman Crane, vicar of Crondhall, Hants.

At Greenwich, in a very advanced age, Rev. John Locker, vicar of Kenton, Devon.

May 2. Found drowned in the Surrey canal, with his head just above the surface, and standing upright, — Lewellen, master of one of his Majesty's lighters at Deptford dock-yard, Kent.

An unfortunate girl, named Harriet Albin, entered a house in Pulteney-street, Bath, and being discovered in an upper room, she suddenly leaped from the window, three stories high, and was killed on the spot. Verdict, Mental Derangement.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Morgan, father to the Misses M. of Clifton.

After a fortnight's illness, Mr. H. Jennery, of Bedminster, Wilts. His wife was taken ill on the 29th of April, and died the day after him.

Aged 66, Mr. John Parkinson, chief constable of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

3. Aged 70, Mr. Matthew Rogers, of Bassingham, co. Lincoln, farmer, who was in good health a few minutes before.

4. At Sibsey, near Boston, aged 62, Mr. Pocklington, an opulent grazier.

5. Richard-William Topp, esq. of Stone, co. Warwick, a captain in the Regulars, on the half-pay list, major of the Stone Volunteers, and a gentleman most deservedly respected. Previously to going to bed he complained of a slight pain in his head; immediately after getting into bed, he rang his bell for the footman (Mrs. T. was unfortunately at Stafford, as were his two children), and desired him to fetch a surgeon, who, on his arrival, attempted to bleed him, but he died almost immediately of apoplexy.

At Spalding, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Y. merchant, formerly of Wykeham.

Mr. Burton, many years an epaulet-maker in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

6. In Portland-square, Bristol, in her 15th year, Frances-Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Birch, esq. mayor of that city.

Picked up, floating in the Thames, the body of the son of Mr. Jermyn, of Homerton, co. Middlesex, a promising youth, aged 17. He had not been heard of since the 4th, when he was sent to Lambeth; and it is supposed that he had taken a boat with another youth, who is missing, which boat was picked up this day at Wapping.

7. Aged 52, Mrs. Elizabeth Tookey, of Rockingham, widow of the Rev. Watson T. rector of Lutton, co. Northampton, and vicar of Exning, Suffolk; and mother of Mr. T. surgeon, of Thrapston. She was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Timson, in London, and was engaged in watering some flowers upon the leads of the house, when she over reached herself, was precipitated from the height of four stories, and died in a few hours.

8. At Barton-mills, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, on his way to North Walsham, in Norfolk, for the benefit of his native air, Mr. Rayner, nursery and seedsman, and some years postmaster of Nottingham.

At Bath, Edward Brice, esq. of Kilroe, co. Antrim, Ireland.

9. Aged 52, Mr. Stevenson, surveyor of the Wansford district of road from Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Orton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, aged 66, Samuel-Steele Perkins, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Leicester, and in the commission of the peace for that county and Warwick. He was a worthy and benevolent man, of no mean proficience in literature, and attached to the study of Antiquities.

Suddenly, at the George inn, Aldermanbury, aged 55, John Sporle, of Royston, Herts, ironmonger, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Cook-hill, in the parish of Inkberrow, co. Worcester (the family-seat of that branch of the Fortescues which descended from Sir Nicholas Fortescue, chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VIII.), in the 87th year of his age, John Fortescue, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, the oldest officer on the Superannuated List, and supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world. He had previously served under his Lordship on the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies. When Lord Anson was afterwards elevated to the post of first Lord of the Admiralty he was made post-captain, and continued in the Service till the Peace of 1763. Having contracted a violent local scurvy in the above-mentioned voyage, he passed the greater part of his latter years in retirement, at his paternal estate of Cook-hill, endearing himself to a small circle of friends by continual acts of social kindness, and by a conversation enlivened with frequent narrations of former professional occurrences, of which he retained a perfect recollection to the last moment of his life. He was one of the 26 Captains who were so irregularly superseded in their promotion to the rank of Admirals by Lord Howe, when first Lord of the Admiralty, after having served his King and Country, in all parts of the globe, upwards of 30 years, and in two successive wars against France and Spain, with great credit and reputation.

10. At

10. At Exeter, whither she went for the benefit of a milder air, Miss Churchill, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Colliton, near Dorchester, Dorset.

After a severe illness, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. Thomas R. of Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane.

11. At Hendon-house, near Maidenhead, of an apoplectic stroke, the Rev. George Trenchard, rector of Lytchet-Matravers, and of Langdon-Matravers, Dorset.

12. Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. B. printer of the Norwich Mercury.

This day the remains of Mr. William Wolfe, of the New King's Head inn at Louth, co. Lincoln, were interred with military and masonic honours, he having been a member of the Louth Yeomanry Cavalry and a brother of St. James's Lodge. A grand and solemn procession of the Cavalry Troop and the Brethren of the Lodge preceded the corpse to the place of interment, where, after the service, a funeral oration was pronounced by Brother Orme, D. D. and R. W. M. of the fraternity. The novelty of the scene attracted some thousands of spectators, who appeared much affected by the solemnity with which the ceremony was performed.

Aged 19, Sarah Botts; who had a dispute with her mother; went out of the house unknown to her parent; was seen going over Kew bridge at 11 o'clock at night, and found drowned close to the bridge next morning.

Found dead in his bed-chamber, having cut his throat with a razor, Mr. James Gillman, late a master-tailor in Grange-court, Carey-street.

Aged 60, J. Musgrave, porter at the gate of the London Light Horse Volunteers, in Gray's-inn-lane. He had been missing from his daily employment for about a fortnight, and no tidings could be heard of him till this day, when his body was found (quite naked) in the great cistern which holds water for the use of the horses. Close to the cistern stands a pump, from which he could have drawn water. The men about the stables have been using the water for tea and beverage ever since it has been polluted by the body, without finding it to be nauseous. It is, however, remarkable, that the horses latterly refused to taste the water, which led to the discovery of the body.

13. In York-street, Westminster, aged 72, Albert Badger, esq.

Suddenly, at Gainsborough, aged 53, Mr. James Wharam, rope-merchant.

14. Aged 55, Mr. Thomas Prentice, of Oundle, attorney; leaving a widow and numerous family.

Aged 77, Mr. Harpham, of Lincoln, formerly a farmer and grazier at Glentham.

The infant daughter of G. J. Legh, esq. of High-Legh, co. Chester.

At Nailsworth, co. Gloucester, Hannah, widow of Mr. Robert Norton, clothier, who died March 22 (see p. 368, and for Orton, r. Norton). She was daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Evans, and sister of the late Rev. Caleb Evans, ministers of the Baptist meeting at Broadmead, Bristol.

Mr. Robert Broderip, organist, Church-lane, Bristol.

Mr. Williams, an accomptant, of Old Park, Bristol.

At Taunton, Somerset, Mrs. Beadon.

As Mr. Grey Ford, of Weymouth, and a lad were putting-off a boat from the shore at Hurst castle, overladen with ballast, it immediately sunk; and Mr. Ford, although a good swimmer, and not more than ten yards from the shore, was unfortunately drowned.

15. Aged 23, Mr. John Haldenby, of West Fursby, near Lincoln.

At Dysart, Mr. John Brand, many years servant to the Earl of Rosslyn, from whom he experienced every care and attention.

Aged 17, Richard, eldest son of A. P. Collings, esq. collector of the customs at Bristol. On the 9th, as he was riding, with his respected parent, on the Stapleton road, his horse took fright, and suddenly passed his father, who observing his son firmly seated, prudently declined pursuing him with any great haste. On overtaking him, however, he found that the horse had thrown him; and he beheld his son speechless, and supported by some passengers. On surgical assistance being procured, a dreadful fracture was discovered, which, baffling the skill of the most eminent of the Faculty, terminated his painful existence this day.

In his 68th year, Sir John Carter, knt. of Portsmouth, brewer; than of whom the loss of no individual of that place could possibly be more generally lamented, or more deeply regretted. Though it frequently happens that good men do not receive while living their full desert of praise, yet at his name the tongue of Slander was mute; the breath of Calumny was dissipated; and the malevolence of Party subsided; and, notwithstanding he has taken a very active part as a magistrate, no one has ever ventured to charge him with a subversion of the laws in any single instance, but all unite in asserting his character to have been irreproachable. As a magistrate, he was vigilant, but not inquisitorial; firm, yet so much inclined to mercy, that culprits thought it a peculiar happiness to have him for their judge. He was several times mayor of the borough of Portsmouth; and as often was his administration marked by a mild and placid exercise of the civil authority. He likewise once served as sheriff for the county. As a citizen, he was conspicuous for a steady inflexible attachment to the cause

cause of Liberty, civil and religious; and as often as a contested election has taken place in the county, never failed of giving it a cordial and an effective support. To his influence also principally it was that that luminary of the Law, Lord Erskine, owed his seat in the House of Commons as representative for the borough for many years. He was sincere, pious, unaffected; and attended regularly the Unitarian meeting-house at that place, of which he was one of the first members. As a man, he was upright in principle, uniformly consistent in practice; and his charities, which were numerous, bore internal evidence of their being the effect of pure disinterested benevolence rather than of ostentation, or a desire to be thought charitable. In the more endearing relations of husband, father, friend, he was all that can be implied by those terms.

Mr. John Moxey, of Ratcliff-highway.

In his 65th year, Mr. Charles Blakey, of Greek-street, Soho, upwards of 40 years a collecting clerk in the distillery line.

16. Aged 80, Mrs. Butterworth, relict of the Rev. John B. of Coventry.

Aged 70, Mr. Joseph Widdowson, of Lincoln, formerly a merchant-tailor.

At Kelvedon, Essex, on her birth-day, and in her 94th year, Mrs. Bacekee, widow of Israel B. esq.

Drowned, by falling overboard, in Plymouth sound, Mr. Larkin Steriker, midshipman on-board his Majesty's ship Pomona, and son of Mr. Robert S. of the City of London inn at Dover.

Aged 28, Capt. Bettesworth, commander of the Tartar frigate, belonging to the squadron under Admiral Vashon, at Leith, which returned to that anchorage on the evening of the 20th, after having sustained a very gallant action off Bergen. It appears that the frigate was lying off that place on the 16th instant, watching the motions of some Danish vessels, when it was deemed possible to cut some of them out by means of the ship's boats. They accordingly proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Sykes, the first lieutenant, when four Danish gun-boats and a schooner made a sudden and unexpected attack upon her. The action continued upwards of an hour; during which time Lieut. Sykes succeeded in capturing one of the boats, but was compelled to relinquish his prize. By the very first shot the Captain was unfortunately killed, while in the act of firing off one of the guns. Mr. Fitzhugh, a midshipman, and several of the crew, were also slain. The Enemy, however, had reason to repent of their attack, for one of their vessels was sunk, and the remainder dispersed, having sustained considerable damage. The loss of the Enemy is supposed to be very great. Captain B. had often distinguished himself by his gallant conduct on former occasions; and was severely wounded in the West Indies some years ago. He was the officer who, when commander of the Curieux brig, brought the dispatches from Lord Nelson, when in pursuit of the Combined Fleet in the West Indies in 1805; on which occasion Lord Barham, then first Lord of the Admiralty, immediately promoted him to the rank of Post-captain. He was lately married to Lady Hannah Grey, sister to Earl Grey; and had just fitted out the frigate in which he has so prematurely lost his valuable life. His remains were, at the request of Earl Grey, sent to Howick, for interment in the family-vault of that antient and illustrious House. The funeral took place on the 27th, and was conducted in the most solemn and impressive manner. Earl Grey and Major Trevannion, the brother of Captain Bettesworth, were the chief mourners; but all who attended mourned; and surely there can be no one who does not lament the unfortunate death of so brave and so good a man,—of one who gave such promise of gloriously upholding the character of the British Navy.

17. At Ross, Philip Hay, esq.

Mrs. Hay, relict of Col. H. of Warriston, and sister to Sir Alexander Monro, of Novar, in Scotland.

At Ballygurton, co. Kilkenny, aged 118, Dennis Carrol, farmer; who had never experienced an hour's sickness during the whole of so uncommonly long a life; and retained the full possession of his faculties to the last moment of his existence.

At Homerton, Middlesex, of the palsy, Mr. Simpson, formerly an eminent drawing-master in St. Paul's church-yard.

18. At his apartments in Chelsea, Mr. Patrick Boyle, printer, inventor and proprietor of "The Court Guide;" leaving seven children.

At his brother's house at Canonbury, Middlesex, in his 34th year, Jn. M'Call, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Clifton, aged 82, Mrs. Auriol.

At Upton-court, near Windsor, aged 76, William Lascelles, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

19. At Grosgerau, aged 61, his Serene Highness Frederick - George - Augustus, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; born Sept. 11, 1747.

At the Earl of Lanesborough's house, at Cheltenham, Lady Charlotte Dubadge, sister to the late and aunt to the present Earl of Lanesborough.

In her 19th year, Miss Ward, eldest daughter of Geo. W. esq. of Soho-square.

Mr. Emes, silversmith, of Paternoster-row. Going up stairs to bed, he fell down in a fit, and expired immediately.

At her son's, in the Strand, aged 84, Mrs. Frost, late of Derby.

At Clifden, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, after four days illness, Lady Anne O'Bryen, daughter of the late William Earl of Inchiquin and Anne Countess of Orkney, and sister of the late Countess of Orkney. Her Ladyship was in her 89th year; and retained her perfect intellects till within five minutes of her death.

At Mr. Pemberton's colliery, near Llanally, Mr. Richards, engineer. He attempted to go down the engine-pit, about 36 fathoms deep, by the rope, which he neglected to fasten round his body, and could not retain his hold, but fell to the bottom, and was killed on the spot. In his descent he struck against —— Brown, who was standing on a piece of timber in the pit, but fortunately was not carried down with him.

20. At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Alexander, late a grocer in the Strand, and since in North-street, Brighthelmstone, but had retired from business some time. Unfortunately, in the dark, he walked through an open part of the fence near the East battery (or rather where the East battery was, for the guns have been removed), and thence over the cliff; and it is supposed that he was killed on the spot.

In the Westminster Infirmary, Mary Bargeau, who had stabbed herself in the neck on the preceding night, near Westminster Abbey. On being taken to the Infirmary, she recovered so far as to state her name and place of abode, and that she inflicted the wound with a large knife, but said she did not know what had induced her to do it. She died in consequence of a discharge of blood from the wound into the trachea, which caused suffocation. She was about 62 years of age; and had been the greater part of her life either as a governess or lady's maid, in families of distinction. She had between 4 and 500l. in the 3 per Cent. Consols.; but was continually tormented with the fear of being reduced to poverty.

At Streatham, Surr. Mr. Hector Mackay.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Capt. Jones, of the Surrey Militia.

Aged 47, Mr. Norman D. Southall, of Queen-square, Bristol, surgeon.

21. About 12 o'clock at night, a poor woman, named Garin, whose husband is in the Navy, stretched too far out of the window of her apartment in Robin-Hood-court, Shoe-lane, lost her balance, fell upon the pavement, and died instantly.

Charlotte, wife of Mr. Francis-Thomas Champneys, of Kentish-town.

Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. L. attorney, dau. of the late Jn. Wilcox, esq. of Bristol.

At Hammersmith, in her 53d year, Lady Gertrude Comrie, only daugh. and heiress of Ford fifth Earl of Cavan, and wife of Sir Michael C. bart. of Slacumnie, Ireland.

At Blackheath, Kent, aged 33, P. Macleod, esq. of Bread-street.

After a short illness, aged 25, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick, and rector of Kilskeer, in the diocese of Meath.

Mr. Hall, master of the Great Hotel in the Crescent at Buxton.

In Norwich, aged 72, James Beevor, esq. brother of Sir Thomas B. bart.

At Seaton-Delaval, co. Northumberland, advanced in age, John Lord Delaval; the general benevolence of whose disposition will cause his loss to be severely felt. He has left a brother, Edward-Hussey Delaval, esq. to whom his estates devolve; but on whose decease, without issue, they will descend to Sir Jacob Astley, bart. His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp and splendour, in the family-vault in St. Paul's chapel, Westminster Abbey.

22. In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 82, Mrs. Isabella Bainbridge.

Aged 43, Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Smith, many years governess of the Seminary for Young Ladies in Orange-street, Leicester-square. Her death was occasioned by extreme grief for the loss of an amiable daughter, who died of a rapid consumption a few months ago.

Drowned, in a pond almost facing the Star and Garter, Edgeware-road, the only son of Mr. Hodgson, furnishing ironmonger, near Shepherd's-market.

Aged 21, Mr. William Thorne, son of Mr. Thomas T. of the White Horse inn at Eton. At the time the Glasgow mail-coach drew up, he was sitting at the door of his father's house, and entered into conversation with the guard, apparently in as good health as he had been in for some time, when he suddenly expired.

At Caversham-hill, near Reading, Berks, aged 37, Andrew Burnside, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

At Ham-court, co. Worcester, Thomas Bland, esq. colonel of the South Worcestershire Volunteers.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Moss, a musician in the Boston Loyal Volunteer Band; interred with military honours.

23. At Birmingham, Mr. William Sawyer, formerly a resident at Bristol.

At Welford-house, co. Northampton, Lewanna, wife of the Rev. John Halse, vicar of Welford and Sibbertoft.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, aged 75, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the Rev. Robert R. a celebrated Nonconformist.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Constable, surgeon, of Woodford, Essex.

At Clochfoldich, in Scotland, Lieut.-col. Alexander Stewart, late of the 42d Foot; in which regiment he had served 30 years, and commanded it on the 21st of March, 1801, in the battle of Alexandria.

24. Mrs.

24. Mrs. Mundy, of Old Broad-street.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Burke, relict of the late Patrick B. esq. of Howland-street.

At her house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 80, Lady Anne-Lumley Saunderson, daughter of Thomas third Earl of Scarborough, and aunt to the present Earl, and to Earl Ludlow.

In his 81st year, the Rev. James Burgess, vicar of Rickling, Essex.

Aged 66, the Rev. John Goodwin, a minister in the Methodist Connexion.

Mr. Browne, tanner, of Froome-place, father of Mr. B. solicitor, Bristol.

Aged 35, Mr. John Mullowney, son of Mr. James M. merchant, Bristol.

At Brocton-hall, co. Stafford, aged 19, James-Read Chetwynd, esq. third son of Sir George C. bart. of Grendon-hall, in Warwickshire.

Sir Thomas Bonsall, bart. of Fronfraith, near Aberystwyth, in the commission of the peace for Cardiganshire.

25. At Bennington, aged 84, Mr. John Harrap; leaving children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, 44.

Aged 78, Mrs. Anne Hubbard, of Uffington, near Stamford.

In his 17th year, on-board his Majesty's ship Amazon, off Ferrol, of the measles, Bohan Tomkyns, midshipman.

At his chambers in the Middle Temple, of a violent fever, Henry Farrer, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Mr. F. rector of Ashley, co. Northampton.

Found drowned, near Blackfriars-bridge, a young woman, named Garrat, a nursery-maid in a family in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.—Also, in the Serpentine river, Hyde park, John Hendrey, in-door porter to the Duke of Cambridge.

26. In his 48th year, Mr. Rich. Moore, of Derby, coach-maker.

After a long period of the most exquisite and unspeakable sufferings, the complicated effects of a broken spirit, Mr. Wm. Hill, of Lower Park-row, Bristol.

Aged 64, Mr. Gibbons, formerly a grocer, of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester.

27. In his 77th year, Mr. George Smith, of New-street, Kennington, Surrey.

In his 66th year, Mr. John Jackson, of Hutton-Rudby school.

At Braunston-hall, near Leicester, in his 69th year, Clement Winstanley, esq. vice-lieutenant of the county of Leicester. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1774, during the great and memorable contest for the county; and, in the discharge of his duty as returning-officer, acquired the character of an impartial judge. In the respectable situation of a country gentleman, he fulfilled the duties of domestic and public life, as a most tender and attentive husband, an affectionate father, a kind friend and master, and an upright magistrate.

28. At Hartlebury castle, aged 88, the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D. Bishop of Worcester. He was a native of Congreve, in the parish of Penkridge, in Staffordshire; and was educated under the care of the Rev. William Budworth, M.A. master of the Grammar-school in Brewood; of whom he makes grateful mention in the Dedication of his Horace to Sir Edward Littelton, in 1749. He was entered of Emanuel college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1738; M.A. 1742; B.D. 1744; D.D. 1768; and continued many years a fellow of that college. The first performance which is known to have been written by him was a copy of verses on the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, printed in the University Collection. In 1749 he published his Commentary on Horace's "Epistolæ ad Pisones et Augustum;" and in 1751 was the reputed author of two pamphlets relating to the "Right of Appeal" from the Vice-chancellor to the Senate. In 1753 he became minister of St. Andrew the Little, in Cambridge; where he continued to reside till 1756; when, as senior fellow of Emanuel college, he accepted the rectory of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. In 1759 he published his excellent "Dialogues;" and in 1762 the "Letters on Chivalry and Romance." In 1766 he succeeded Bishop Warburton as preacher at Lincoln's Inn; for which office, however, he would not solicit. He declined the offer of the mastership of the Temple. In 1772 he published his "Lectures on Prophecy;" and, the same year, the "Select Works of Cowley." By his merit, and the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, he became, in 1774, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The King, putting his hand one day upon his Dialogues, said, "These made Hurd a Bishop; and I never saw him till he came to kiss hands." As the noble Earl was generally known to have recommended the late Archbishop of York as preceptor to the Prince of Wales, so it is evident that when Lord Holdernesse and he resigned, Dr. Hurd was recommended from the same quarter. The good opinion of Bp. Warburton contributed not a little to that of Lord Mansfield. In 1781 Dr. Hurd was translated from Lichfield to Worcester; and declined the primacy offered him in 1783. In 1788 he published an edition of the Works of Bishop Warburton, in seven volumes, 4to; which he completed, in 1794, by a Life of that learned Prelate. His Horace, his Dialogues, and Sermons, with the Life of Bp. Warburton, are the principal works which he printed; for as to the "Delicacy of Friendship," it was dragged into notice without his consent, and contrary to his wishes.—On the character of this truly venerable Prelate it would be superfluous to enlarge. Where

Calumny

Calumny has not even ventured to insinuate a fault, and where Respect and Reverence are the constant attendants, it will be unnecessary to expatiate on good qualities. As a writer, his taste, learning, and genius, are universally confessed. His Sermons are read with not less advantage than they were delivered. With his friends and connexions he ever obtained the best eulogium, their constant and warm attachment; and with the world in general a kind of veneration, which, in times like the present, could neither be acquired nor preserved but by the exercise of great virtues. A more ample memoir may be found in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 1071. The remains of this venerable Prelate were interred, on the 17th of June, in Hartlebury church-yard, in a private manner, attended chiefly by his tenants and household attendants, according to his own modest and unostentatious desire. The following Epitaph, proposed for him in 1780, is copied from a former volume of this Mag. (LIX. 442):

"Passenger,
the urn you have visited
contains the heart of
——— Bishop of ———;
a Prelate distinguished by every virtue,
and immortalized by every qualification,
that could adorn the Christian,
the Gentleman, and the Scholar.
The Royal Pupils, whose confidence he
gained by the elegance of his manners,
and the sincerity of his counsels,
knew and admired the worth and
integrity of their Preceptor.
They cherished the man who had taught them
the important lesson how to be beloved,
while the arrow of Death forebore to
vindicate its errand; and erected this
tribute to his memory, when robbed
of the felicity of contemplating
his living perfections."

After a very short illness, at her sister's (Mrs. Ingram), at Wolford, in Warwickshire, aged 64, Catherine, wife of Michael Wodhull, esq. of Thenford, Northamptonsh.

At noon, this day, a gentleman named Ellis (from London) went into the water from the Hot wells, near Southsea common, in company with Mr. Stephens, jun. of Portsea, to bathe; when the strength of the tide carried him out of his depth, and, as he could not swim, he was drowned.

Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Joseph Bradford, many years a respectable preacher in the Methodist Connexion at Hull.

At his apartments in Mary-la-Bonne, by shooting himself with a pistol, ——— Hollins, an officer in the Army, recently returned from the Indies.

Mr. Giles Hamley, of Bow church-yard, Cheapside, and Newington, Surrey.

At the house of Mr. T. Breach, in New Bond-street, aged 85, Francis Villion, esq.; a gentleman of an extremely studious disposition, and of considerable literary accomplishments and acquirements.

20. At Eythorn, in Kent, the wife of Dr. Morgan, physician at Dover.

At Hythe, in Kent, in her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Puckle.

At Hastings, Mrs. Whitear, relict of the Rev. Wm. W. rector of Oare, Sussex.

30. At Lambeth, suddenly, Mr. Burnham, coal-merchant.

At Listowell, co. Kerry, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Patrick Fagan, esq. an eminent merchant of Cork.

In Britain-street, Dublin, of a locked jaw, occasioned by falling from his horse, Thomas Moore, esq. of Moore-brook, co. Mayo, barrister-at-law.

31. At Broad-stairs, Ramsgate, Kent, Mrs. Bayley, of Fort Cliff.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Dowding, wife of Mr. D. of Shirehampton.

Mr. Robert Shaw, of Coundon, near Coventry. Returning home from Allesley, the meadows being overflowed in consequence of the heavy rains, he unfortunately missed his way, and was found drowned within a short distance of his house, leaving a wife and five children.

At his house on Stepney-green, Middlesex, Miles Walker, esq.

Lately, at his elegant villa, "The Nursery," West Felton, near Oswestry, co. Salop, aged 68, John Dovaston, esq. a gentleman of learning, science, and ingenuity. He was born in the year 1740, of humble though respectable parents, who lived on their small estate at West-Felton. He was taught to read by an old woman in the village, and that was the whole of his education; every other acquirement, which he afterwards possessed in so eminent a degree, was entirely his own acquisition. He was the eldest of seven children, all of whom he brought up to respectable professions, who might otherwise have drudged in servitude. From his father he received his little estate, almost swallowed up by mortgages and incumbrances, which he redeemed at a very early period of life by two voyages to the West Indies, and afterwards considerably increased by prudence and industry. Though he left scarcely any science untouched, his turn of mind was principally directed to Antiquities, Natural Philosophy, Music, Mechanism, and Planting. Of the first he has left a large collection of MSS; historical observations relating to Shropshire, and the Welsh borders; on Druidical relicks, and Stonehenge, tracing many traditional vulgar errors from the remote ages of Superstition. In Mechanism he has left a set of philosophical and musical instruments made by his own hands; among which are a large reflecting telescope, solar microscope, and an organ on a new principle; an electrical machine

machine on the plan of Dr. Franklin; and just before his death he projected an Orrery to shew the Satellites, on a new method. In Planting he has cloathed the country round him with forest and fruit trees; and his little villa (which from his partiality to planting he called "the Nursery") is laid out with much taste and rural elegance. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Anglo-Saxon, British, and Latin tongues; and had some knowledge of the Greek. His reading was very extensive, and his application intense: to the very last day of his life he rose at five in the morning. He has never appeared as an Author before the publick; but the Writer of this article is informed by his son, that, though he ordered that none of his works be published, his library is always open for the inspection of the curious, and any information from his MSS. at their service. He was remarkable for his plainness of dress, yet his person always appeared dignified: his mind was vigorous and his memory retentive; both of which remained unimpaired to the last hour of his life. Though the Writer of this article was warmly his friend, there is no reader who knew him but will be aware of the strictest adherence to truth; and will remember the subject of it with affection and esteem. He has left one son, just called to the Bar, from the University of Oxford. P.

June ..... Rev. Mr. Robinson, many years curate of Seaton, near Uppingham.

At Cranmer-house, co. Norfolk, the Rev. Matthew Jones, rector of Sculthorpe.

Aged 82, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. of Lopham, Norfolk.

At Quebec-house, East Dereham, Norfolk, after a few hours illness, aged 25, Henry-Lee Bagge, esq. eldest son of the late Charles-Elsden Bagge, M. D. of Fakenham, Norfolk, and nephew to the late H. Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham.

At Harleston, near Northampton, aged 69, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. Gilbert A. rector of that place.

At Clifton, in her 16th year, Elizabeth-Emma, only daughter of the late Nicholas-Lechmere Charlton, esq. of Ludford park, co. Hereford, and Hanley castle, in Worcestershire.

At Llandilo, Thomas Edwards, esq. of Kilsane, captain and adjutant of the 2d battalion of Caermarthenshire Volunteers.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Bellenger, relict of the late Alderman Adam B. of Woodstock, co. Oxford.

Aged 50, a poor widow woman, named Frances Willan, of Ropsley, near Grantham, co. Lincoln. She was, by long illness, rendered so infirm that a short time ago she broke her left thigh in an effort to turn herself in bed; and, three days before she died, she broke her other thigh.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Dawson, draper and grocer, of Caistor.

At Brecon, Mr. Walter Jones, attorney.

At Lincoln, aged 69, Mr. Matthew Hannah, maltster; being the fourth person who has died in the same house and family in a very short time, viz. the grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, and daughter-in-law.

As the carriage of Sir T. Gooch was travelling on the road from London to Suffolk, with four horses, near the 13th mile-stone, it overtook a cart, in which were Mr. Mead, farmer, of Bassildow, his wife, and a female acquaintance. The post-lads, wishing to pass the cart, called out in a manner that frightened Mr. M's horse, which became ungovernable; they still, however, kept up the same noise; the consequence was, that just as the carriage was passing the cart, Mr. Mead's horse sprang out of the road, threw the cart over, and precipitated all the passengers under the wheels of the carriage, which passed over the head of Mr. Mead, and the breast of his wife, who received such severe injury that, in a few minutes after being removed to the Nag's Head, in Brook-street, they both expired, leaving a family of nine children, for whom a subscription has been begun, to which Sir T. Gooch has largely contributed.

Drowned, while bathing at Worthing, in Sussex, Newton Barton, esq. fellow of New college, Oxford, and late secretary to Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

June 1. By suffocation, in consequence of drinking a large quantity of spirituous liquors, Thomas Spicer, a sawyer, of the parish of Westerleigh, co. Gloucester. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, and the body was buried in the highway.

By shooting himself through the head, W. Weston, coachman to Major Weston, of Downing-street, Westminster.

William Read, esq. of Greenwich.

At Ripley, Surrey, Mrs. Anne Crawford.

Aged 25, Mrs. Cowper, wife of the Rev. William C. of Drypool.

At Bath, Miss Villiers, dau. of Villiers-William V. esq. and niece to Ld. St. John.

At Nottingham, Mr. Tupman, printer and bookseller.

Mr. Link, many years a brass-founder in Thomas-street, Bristol.

2. At Gateshead, co. Durham, aged 74, the wife of William Hawks, esq.

Suddenly, Charles Kamphmuller, esq. German professor to the Royal Military College at High-Wycombe, Bucks.

Of a rapid decline, aged 30, Mr. Francis Stanley, grocer, Nottingham.

Of a deep decline, in his 26th year, Mr. William Williams, son of Mr. W. of the White Hart, on the Back, Bristol.

At Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Dick, bart. of Prestonfield.

3. At the house of her son, B. Hall, esq. M. P. in Gower-street, Mrs. Hall, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. chancellor of Landaff.

At

At Newton-hall, near Chester, Elizabeth, wife of George Parker, esq. and daugh. of John Turton, esq. of Orgreave, Stafford.

At Whitby, aged 17, Fanny, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Peirson, of that place. She had a narrow escape from death when an infant, in falling over the West cliff at Whitby, by which she broke her arm. The nurse, in whose charge she was, attempting to prevent her fall, was precipitated over along with her, and instantaneously killed on the spot.

At Shrewsbury, Martha, youngest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Congreve.

In Denmark-street, Dublin, advanced in age, Charles Ward, esq.

4. The wife of Mr. Millington, Holborn.

5. In his 50th year, Mr. Benjamin Ayrey, of Tooley-street, distiller.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Dr. Underhill, of the Sardinian chapel in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where a solemn dirge was performed to his memory. He had been forty years in that house; and no funeral, or sacred rites, since those of Dr. O'Leary, were so numerously attended.

At Inverness, aged 71, John Anderson, considered as one of the best composers of Scotish musick since the days of Oswald.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, Mrs. Swift, daughter of Owen Daly, esq. and wife of Edmund Swift, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Waterford, Charles Palmer, esq. captain in the Queen's County Militia.

6. At Lincoln, aged 71, William-Richard Wilson, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county.

Aged 23, the Rev. Thomas-Henry Lloyd, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and eldest son of the Rev. Thomas L. of North Walsham, Norfolk.

7. At the house of A. J. Gevers Leuven, esq. at Hackney, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Reynolds, esq. of Broomfield-house, Essex.

At an advanced age, Mr. Robert Tangate, optician, formerly of Bride-lane, in Fleet-street, but had retired from trade many years. He was an ingenious, worthy man; and much and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

After a severe illness of two days only, Oliver Wilson, esq. stock-broker, of South-street, Finsbury-square.

At Market-Harborough, aged 61, Sarah, relict of Mr. John Hurlbutt.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, aged 20, Miss Russell, daughter of Sir Henry R. knt. chief judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Suddenly, of a paralytic seizure, Mr. Kerby, stocking-manufacturer, of Blandford, Dorset, formerly of the Tax-office.

8. After a short illness, Lucretia-Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Nutfield, near Blechingley, Surrey.

At the Tirerage, near Yarrow, co. York, Edward Meynell, esq.

In his 92d year, Luke Hucknall, gent. of Bramscote, near Nottingham.

At Eynesbury, near St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, in an apoplectic fit, the Rev. William Cole, rector of that parish (in the gift of the Earl of Sandwich, and said to be worth upwards of 700l. a year), and an active magistrate of the county.

Mr. Cameron, just arrived from Scotland. He dropped down dead in a house in Surrey-street, Strand, where he had been but a few minutes.

In consequence of the measles having brought on a consumption, Anne, fourth child of Mr. Hatchard, of Piccadilly.

9. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the infant daughter of Lord Rous.

At the house of Thomas Brown, esq. at Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 18 months, the infant daughter of E. Kensington, esq.

At Mr. Jackson's house, at Epsom, Surrey, Miss Adelaide Gorcham, sister to the late Mrs. Jackson.

At the Tavistock hotel, Covent-garden, in his 76th year, M. J. Levy, esq. late of Wimbledon, Surrey.

Aged 66, Mr. Edmund Kershaw, of Newington-green, Middlesex.

At Teynham, in Kent, in his 74th year, Mr. W. Elvy.

Walter Kemp, of Staplehurst; who took a quantity of laudanum instead of bark, and died in six hours.

At his house on the Mall, at Waterford, Mr. Robert Mills, printer.

10. Mr. William Ellis, many years accomptant at Harford and Co.'s brass and copper works, Bristol.

At Southwell, aged 83, Mrs. Leybourn.

At Newland, near Hull, whither she went for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Findlay, widow of the late Capt. James F. who was drowned about eleven months since, while fishing in the Humber, near Spurn.

11. At Ossington, co. Notts, Frederick, youngest son of John Denison, esq. M. P.

At William Lambert's, esq. at Woodmansterne, Surrey, Richard Waller, esq. of Bevis-hill, Southampton.

At Newark, aged 32, Mr. Hen. Forster, attorney, late of Grimsby.

At Liverpool, on his way to Bath, the Rev. Jn. Crellin, late vicar-general of the Isle of Man, and father of the Hon. Deemster C. one of the judges of that island.

William-Oulton Prosser, esq. of Ballyformot castle, near Dublin.

12. In Doctors Commons, Mrs. Fenton, wife of Perrott F. esq. deputy-marshal of the Admiralty.

In Cleveland-street, James Fannin, esq. late of Montego-bay, Jamaica.

Aged 65, the Rev. Mr. Gill, vicar of Tugby, co. Leicester, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Mrs. G. and two sons have died within 12 months; an affliction which doubtless hastened Mr. G's death.

In

In his 84th year, after repeated paralytic attacks, the Rev. George Ashby, B. D. F.S.A. rector of Barrow, Suffolk; of whom an account shall be given in our next.

13. Found dead in his bed, at the Nag's Head, in High-street, Southampton, Mr. Staunton, a leather-merchant, from London, who has travelled to Southampton and the Isle of Wight many years.

At Brighthelmstone, Rev. Ralph Sneyd, rector of Jevington, and domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

In an apoplectic fit, aged 67, Sir R. Kerrison, knt. many years an eminent banker at Norwich, and receiver-general for the county of Norfolk, to which he was appointed in 1779.

At Pentonville, aged 43, George Rutherford, esq. one of the surgeons to the Royal Infirmary of Greenwich Hospital, and formerly of the Navy. In consequence of long confinement from a chilblain settled in a toe early in January last, and for which he suffered a painful amputation, a rapid decline ensued, of which he died.

14. In consequence of bursting a blood-vessel, George Moller, esq. of Churchrow, Fenchurch-street.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 70, Sir John Day, late advocate-general of Bengal, descended from a respectable family of this country, which settled in Ireland at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

At Old Windsor, aged 63, John Walkden, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

15. At Finchley, Middlesex, aged 32, Mr. Purser, of Drury-lane Theatre; an unassuming, useful actor, and in some comic characters very respectable.

In a very advanced age, Mr. Claridge, many years register of pamphlets at the Stamp-office.

16. At Kentish-town, aged 30, John-Benjamin Hooper, esq.

Rev. Richard Coulton, M. A. rector and patron of Houghton, co. Leicester; to which he was inducted, on his own presentation, in 1773. He was also vicar of Evington; to which he was presented by Bishop Green in 1769, on the resignation of his father, who died in 1772.

17. Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Isaac B. of Charing-cross. She was one of the unfortunate passengers in the Portsmouth coach, which was overturned on the 16th of May; and in consequence of the severe injury she then received, suffered amputation of her thigh the same night.

After three days illness, aged 83, and greatly respected, Mr. Cheeseman, the oldest parishioner of Portsmouth.

At his house, Above-bar, Southampton, in an advanced age, Col. Heywood, deputy-warden, ranger, and woodward of the New Forest, and a member of the Corporation of Southampton. He was an old acquaintance of his Majesty and the Royal Family, at whose house they usually resided when they went to that town.

19. At Market-street, Herts, in the 70th year of his age, after a lingering illness, the Rev. George Smith, M. A. rector of Puttenham, Herts, to which he was presented by Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, and instituted May 16, 1771; and curate of Market-street chapel, Herts, in the parish of Cadington, to which he was presented by Joseph-Reynardson Coppin, esq. of Markyate Cell, in June 1769. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At his house in High-street, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 70, Alexander Dalrymple, esq.; a gentleman who, by his abilities and the incessant labour of half a century, had attained the well-earned reputation of undisputed pre-eminence, beyond all his contemporaries, in the important science of Hydrography. He was dismissed from his situation of Hydrographer to the British Navy on the 28th of May last; and it is said that, in the opinion of his medical attendants, he died in consequence of vexation resulting from that event. He left a paper explanatory of the transaction.

20. After a short illness, Thomas Reynolds, esq. of Craig's-court, Charing-cross, surgeon; alike distinguished for eminent professional talents, for the extent and respectability of his practice, and for his uniform liberality and benevolence. His remains were interred at St. Martin's, attended to the grave by many Noblemen and Gentlemen; and preceded by about 150 of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers, dressed in black, of which corps Mr. R. was the surgeon.

At her house in Pond-street, Hampstead, aged 73, Mrs. Gregory, widow of Thomas G. esq. late principal of Clifford's inn.

21. At Netheavon-house, Wilts, Miss Hicks Beach, eldest daughter of Michael-Hicks B. esq. M. P.

22. Suddenly, aged about 40, Mr. John Malam, of Lincoln, iron-founder and millwright, leaving a wife and 11 children.

23. Henry Hayes, a porter. While going along John-street, Islington, with a load, he fell down and expired.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 24, to June 21, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 898	1766		Males - 731	1416		2 and 5	181	50 and 60	98
Females 868			Females 685		Between	5 and 10	69	60 and 70	88
Whereof have died under 2 years old		378				10 and 20	51	70 and 80	88
						20 and 30	90	80 and 90	32
						30 and 40	136	90 and 100	7
						40 and 50	158		

Peck Loaf 3s. 10d.—4s.—4s. 1d.—4s.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 18, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	8	54	0	46	11	48	4	67	5
Surrey	85	0	56	0	47	2	47	4	68	0
Hertford	76	6	48	0	45	6	39	10	58	6
Bedford	75	3	00	0	44	9	44	8	71	2
Huntingd.	76	2	00	0	46	11	38	8	59	3
Northam.	73	0	46	0	43	6	39	0	60	6
Rutland	84	3	00	0	50	0	40	0	63	6
Leiceſter	78	10	00	0	43	6	36	11	57	5
Nottingh.	86	4	52	0	47	6	39	0	65	8
Derby	83	10	00	0	43	0	37	10	62	8
Stafford	86	2	00	0	48	1	35	1	63	10
Salop	89	6	64	0	45	1	37	1	00	0
Hereford	76	0	41	6	34	3	33	11	56	0
Worceſter	81	5	00	0	39	10	37	1	56	7
Warwick	84	6	48	0	48	3	41	11	63	5
Wilts	73	4	00	0	38	10	40	4	71	0
Berks	84	2	00	0	44	3	45	0	69	4
Oxford	77	3	00	0	40	6	40	9	60	11
Bucks	77	7	00	0	47	0	50	0	68	10
Brecon	70	11	44	9	34	2	26	8	00	0
Montgo.	91	11	00	0	33	7	31	2	00	0
Radnor	77	2	00	0	37	8	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

80 6|53 7|43 7|38 0|62 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

72 8|60 8|49 5|40 10|70 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	78	6	49	0	49	6	47	6	59	3
Kent	80	9	00	0	46	0	43	0	59	9
Suſſex	76	4	00	0	46	0	43	6	00	0
Suffolk	78	5	50	0	45	1	40	7	61	0
Cambrid.	79	7	00	0	45	0	41	10	64	0
Norfolk	77	5	53	0	44	8	35	9	62	0
Lincoln	80	5	61	0	46	3	40	4	64	8
York	75	3	00	0	43	7	38	6	67	8
Durham	87	7	00	0	48	0	36	5	00	0
Northum.	82	5	66	0	55	9	50	2	00	0
Cumber.	89	7	65	2	48	2	40	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	90	0	70	0	52	8	40	4	90	0
Lancaſter	91	4	00	0	50	4	38	0	50	8
Cheſter	84	11	00	0	00	0	39	8	00	0
Flint	76	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	96	5	00	0	48	0	36	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	42	0	35	0	00	0
Carnarvon	82	8	00	0	43	0	30	0	00	0
Merioneth	89	5	00	0	45	6	27	0	00	0
Cardigan	75	2	00	0	34	0	26	0	00	0
Pembroke	64	8	00	0	33	4	32	8	00	0
Carmarth.	80	4	00	0	44	2	30	0	00	0
Glamorg.	81	0	00	0	45	4	29	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	78	0	00	0	40	8	37	0	61	2
Somerſet	75	8	00	0	37	4	39	2	62	1
Monmo.	76	6	00	0	41	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	77	3	00	0	34	10	33	6	00	0
Cornwall	75	0	00	0	41	2	32	0	00	0
Dorſet	72	8	00	0	39	0	36	0	00	0
Hants	75	6	00	0	41	9	40	8	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
81	0½	56	0	44	8	37	10	61	8	60	1	46	7		

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 20:

Fine 00s. 6s. to 00s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Bran 15s. to 18s.—Pollard 28s. to 31s.

Return of FLOUR, June 11 to June 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 8335 Sacks. Average 66s. 4½d.—6½d. per Sack lower than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, June 13 to June 18, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 4,709 Quarters. Average 82s. 8½d.—1s. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, June 18, 49s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 22, is 39s. 7¾d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, January 23:

Kent Bags	4l.	0s. to 5l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 12s. to 6l.	0s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l.	0s. to 4l.	12s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l.	5s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l.	0s. to 5l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 9l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 25.

St. James's—Hay	5l.	0s.	od.	to	6l.	10s.	od.	Average 5l. 15s. od.
Straw	2l.	2s.	0d.	to	2l.	8s.	od.	Average 2l. 5s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	16s.	od.	to	6l.	10s.	od.	Average 5l. 13s. od.
Clover	6l.	12s.	od.	to	7l.	18s.	od.	Average 7l. 5s. od.
Straw	1l.	16s.	od.	to	2l.	6s.	od.	Average 2l. 1s. od.

SMITHFIELD, June 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	6d.	Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Lamb 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0.
Veal	4s.	8d.	to	6	0	Beaſts 1750. Sheep and Lambs 17,000.

COALS, June 24; Newcaſtle 40s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. Sunderland 45s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled, 122s. Curd 126s. CANDLES, 14s. per Doz. Moulds 15s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's Market 5s. 4d. Clare 5s. 4d. Whitechapel 5s. 4½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1808.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt. Cons.	5 perCt. Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchqu. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	Sunday																	
30	——	66¼	67⅛ a ¼	83	99⅝	——	18⅛	——	——	5 a 6 pr.	——	——	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	1perCt. disc.
31	239½	67⅛	67⅛ a 68⅛	84⅛	100	——	18⅝	177½	1 dis. 1 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	——	——	66¼	21 0 0	1perCt. disc.
1	239	67⅛	68⅛ a ¼	84⅛	100⅛	——	18⅝	178½	par 1 pr.	4 a 2 pr.	——	——	67⅞	——	——	66¼	21 0 0	1perCt. disc.
2	——	68	68¼ a ⅜	84¼	shut	——	18⅝	178	1 dis. pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	——	——	96⅛	66¼	21 0 0	1perCt. disc.
3	——	68¼	70 a 69½	85⅛	shut	——	18⅞	181½	1 dis. 1 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	68¼	shut	3⅛ a ½ pr.	96⅛	67⅛	21 0 0	1perCt. disc.
4	holiday																	
5	Sunday																	
6	holiday																	
7	holiday																	
8	242½	69	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	19	shut	1 pr. 1 dis.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	4⅛ a ⅜ pr.	——	68	21 0 0	Full Money
9	243	69⅛	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	19	shut	1 dis. 1 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	4⅛ a ⅜ pr.	——	——	21 0 0	Full Money
10	243	68½	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	19⅛	shut	par 1 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	4 a 3⅛ pr.	96⅛	67⅛	21 0 0	Full Money
11	——	69	70⅛ a ¼	——	103	——	——	shut	par 1 pr.	5 a 3 pr.	shut	——	shut	3⅛ pr.	——	——	21 0 0	Full Money
12	Sunday																	
13	——	68¼	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	18⅞	shut	par 2 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	68¼	shut	3⅛ a 4 pr.	96⅛	67½	21 0 0	Full Money
14	244	69	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	18⅞	shut	1 pr. par	3 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	4 a 3⅛ pr.	96⅛	——	21 0 0	Full Money
15	244	69⅛	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	18⅞	182¼	par 1 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	69	shut	4 pr.	——	68⅛	21 0 0	Full Money
16	244	68⅛	70⅛ a ¼	86	shut	——	19	shut	1 pr. par	4 a 6 pr.	shut	68⅞	shut	4 a 3⅛ pr.	97⅛	——	21 0 0	Full Money
17	——	69	70⅛ a ¼	85⅛	shut	——	19	shut	1 dis. 1 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	68⅛	shut	3⅛ a ¼ pr.	97⅛	——	21 0 0	Full Money
18	——	68⅛	69⅛ a 70	85⅛	shut	——	18⅞	shut	par 1 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	3⅛ a ¼ pr.	——	67⅛	21 2 0	Full Money
19	Sunday																	
20	——	68⅛	70 a 69⅞	85	shut	——	18⅞	shut	1 pr. par	3 a 5 pr.	shut	68⅛	shut	3 a 2⅛ pr.	96⅛	——	21 2 0	Full Money
21	——	68⅛	69⅛ a ¼	84⅛	shut	——	18⅞	shut	1 pr. 1 dis.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	2⅛ a ⅜ pr.	——	——	21 2 0	Full Money
22	——	68⅛	69⅛ a ¼	84⅛	shut	——	18⅞	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	68⅛	shut	2⅛ a ⅜ pr.	96⅛	67⅛	21 2 0	Full Money
23	——	67⅛	69⅛ a 68⅛	83⅛	shut	——	18⅞	shut	par 1 dis.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	2 a 1⅛ pr.	——	——	21 2 0	Full Money
24	——	68	69⅛ a ¼	——	shut	——	18⅞	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	1⅛ a 2⅛ pr.	——	——	21 2 0	Full Money
25	——	68⅛	69⅛ a ⅜	——	shut	——	18⅞	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	2⅛ a ⅜ pr.	96⅛	67⅛	21 2 0	Full Money
26	Sunday																	
27	——	68⅛	69⅛ a ⅜	——	shut	——	18⅛	shut	par 1 dis.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	2⅛ a ⅜ pr.	96⅛	67⅛	21 2 0	Full Money
28	240½	68⅛	69⅛ a ⅜	84⅛	shut	——	18⅜	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	68⅛	shut	2⅛ a ⅜ pr.	——	67⅛	21 10 0	2perCt. disc.

N. B. India Stock and 3 per Cent. Consols. sold as above from the 3d of June, with the Dividend for Opening.

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